CHRISTIAN

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CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR, A Religious & Family Newspaper, he himself was converted to God by what he had read. He became a decided At \$2,50 per annum, or \$2 in advance.

OF THE REFLECTOR,

When sent to one individual, and payment received in advances: For \$1, one cony-For \$13, even copies—For \$22 thirtoes copies—For \$28, either copies—For \$28, either copies—For \$28, either copies—For \$28, either copies—Whinisters who will procure five subscribers that receives their own paper grates so long as they shall rend us annually \$10 in advance for the same.

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Rev. Geo. Post, Leesville, N. Y.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Selections.

The Power of Divine Truth.

Let the following facts cheer the heart and strengthen the faith of every mother, affectionate sister, or kind friend, who, in the parting hour, has placed in the hands of an only son, a beloved brother, or cherished companion, the Holy Bible, accompanied with the fervent prayer that God's blessing would attend it, and that it would accomplish whereunto it was sent, even the salvation of the soul. Let there be no relaxation of efforts among those who are literally casting the bread of life upon the waters. Let the seed sown be watered by your prayers, and it will not return void. What can you give the poor sailor as a substitute for the means of grace at sea, but the Bible? There are no class of men who read it with less prejudice, or who are more likely to be impressed with its solemn truths, or so much need its consolations. Sailor's Magazine.

Tract Society, the Rev. James Hill, for- garded in their application. Paul affirms merly of Calcutta, related the following that "love worketh no ill to his neighbor," fact respecting Captain Connolly, whose and that "love is the fulfilling of the law;" over-land tour to India has been lately so that in obeying the general injunction,

God, and to true religion; but his sisters is, it will lead to the observance of specifwere pious ladies, and one of them, be- ic as well as general obligations. fore he went, put into his baggage a Bi- That God has created men with an ble. I think he had never read, never equal right to employ their faculties, looked into it. It so happened, that on his journey to India, he was taken captive cure their own real happiness, present or treachery of his guide. He was made a reader of his Word. It follows, then, prisoner for a short time. On one occa- that whatever infringes upon these in sion he was loading a camel with his own alienable rights, is a violation of the baggage, which had been taken from Christian law of love. Hence, the phyhim, and out dropped the Bible which sical, intellectual and moral capacities, his sister had given him. He took it up; with which man is endowed by his Creahe had never read it before, and he sat tor, as a means of promoting his own down on a portion of his own baggage happiness, cannot be impaired by his that he was employed in loading upon the fellow-man in any way whatever, without camel, and he read of 'the unsearchable casting a flagrant insult upon the Divine riches of Christ.' His mind was in a wisdom, as well as being guilty of transstate to receive the truth; and he told me gressing one of the most obvious rules in Calcutta, that the first religious im- of moral rectitude. These rights are as pression made on his heart was on that sacred to one individual as another. occasion, as he sat amid the wilds of the whether he is found among the enlighten-

with the friends of an officer of most li- him this panoply of untransferable encentious character, most depraved in his dowments as a life guard of his highest morals; so much so that his tent used to gifts. Every individual is accountable to be known among his fellow officers by God for the faithful improvement of all the name of 'hell.' This man went on in these powers, and whoever directly or his career of wickedness for some time; indirectly presumes upon their injury, but it so happened that he went to visit a becomes awfully responsible. The orb brother officer at a distant station. This of Christianity once shed such a glowing brother officer was not himself a pious lustre upon the principles of humanity, man; but among his books lying about in that Jew and Gentile—rich and poor—that Jew and Gentile—rich and poor—bond and free, were placed in the reladrige's Rise and Progress of Religion in tion of neighborly equality; and the perthe Soul.' By some means or other, it se- nicious arrogance which had long elevatcured the attention of this licentious man. ed the one and oppressed the other, was He took it up; he read it; read it with leveled to the broad basis of the ETERNAL great attention; but still would not suffer EQUALITY OF HUMAN RIGHTS. But this his brother officer to see what he was glorious luminary, in latter days, has doing. The time of his return to his been thrust from its natural orbit, by the regiment came, and he was so ashamed of sordid spirit of worldly policy and vain letting it be seen that he took an interest glory, so that its half eclipsed and flickerin this book, that though he longed to ing rays are scarcely allowed even to take it with him, and was anxious above flash upon the dark lethargies of human all things to possess it, he would not wo! Only here and there a spark of its let it be known; but when he packed brightness is radiated from the press or up his baggage, he packed up this the pulpit, in a fearless manner, calculabook with it, and returned. He there ted to elevate and purify the church of read the book; read it through; offered the living God. up all the prayers it contains. He read Instead of the super-eminent standard

reading it, and showing by his letter that champion for the faith. He lived but a few months after that, but died in peace with God, and I trust is gone to that world of glory where he will speak of the wonders of the divine providence, as well as the co-operations of his grace."

Thou shalt love thy Neighbor as thyself.

We select the following from an excellent, well-timed essay, on the Obligations of Church Members, by DAVID FOOT, pastor of the First Baptist Church at East Nassau, N. Y. We may easily determine who our

neighbor is by referring to the parable of

the good Samaritan. (Luke 10: 25-37.) It is there expressly taught that we are to regard as our neighbors, not only friends and acquaintances, but strangers and even enemies; that is, every human being within our power to benefit. Every man, then, whether fellow-citizen or alien-Jew or Gentile-barbarian or Scythian-bond or free, is our neighbor, and we are required to love every man as we love ourselves. This precept seems to demand that each one esteem the rights and happiness of his fellow-beings as highly as he does his own, or, as exressed in other language, "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." This implies and establishes essentially the EQUALITY of mankind, not of condition, but of right, for God has made of one blood all nations of men that dwell on the earth, (Acts 17: 26.) all standing in the same relation to one common Creator, and consequently sustaining the relation of brotherhood to one another. The Bible recognizes no prejudice or unhallowed pride, which would lead any one to esteem himself more worthy in the sight of the Almighty, than his fellow intelligences. Here we discover the principles of universal reciprocity and of universal benevolence. Hence this precept

1. That we are to avoid doing injury to our neighbor.

Moral and religious obligations are enforced in two ways in the Holy Scriptures,-by particular and general rules. At a meeting of the London Religious The general spirit of all are to be reof love to God and our neighbor, we nec-"The captain went out a stranger to essarily accomplish our whole duty, that

future, must be evident to every careful ed or benighted portions of our fallen "He also stated that he was intimate race. The Almighty has thrown around

it a second time; and the result of all of love to thy neighbor, constituting the was, he sent the book back with a letter chief guide to the mass of church memto the officer, pressing on him the duty of bers, in their intercourse with their fel-



another. Would any one think of de- they were together.

and look unmoved upon the ungodly traffic in the bodies and souls of their neighbors? Can they be indifferent to the

cious sin. This reas gard to other iniquities. It must be con- upon our God?—N. Y. Evan. ceded, that those who by their practice or influence support or even countenance, n any way, intemperance, by withholding heir aid from the cause of TEMPERANCE, are guilty of doing lasting injury to the best interests of humanity and religion. We are under no higher obligation to have our actual deeds right, than we are to have also our influence and exam-

First Day of the Week.

As a further proof of the sacredness of he first day of the week, there are several notices of it in the subsequent history of the New Testament, worthy of our onsideration. The first is, the orders iven to the churches of Galatia and Corinth, to set apart somewhat of their ubstance for charitable use. It was not only required to be set apart, or that each one should lay by him in store, as God had prospered him, but that it should be collected; for the apostle says, "that here be no gatherings when I come. Here were a number of churches required to do the same thing, and orders given at different times. The time when these orders were to be performed was specified -this was the first day of the week. If nothing else was said by the inspired writers respecting the first day of the week it would be difficult to ascertain what the apostle meant by a reference to it in these orders, given to the churches of Galatia and Corinth. But, taking it connection with what has been exhibcollections upon the first day of the week, to have skill in Music, otherwise I would the reason for so doing would be obvious fellows to the office of preaching, excep o every one, viz: because it is the day they have been well exercised beforehand,

interests of man, and usurps the entire The account given us is simply this: control over the physical, intellectual and that when the disciples came together to

Can Christians be guiltless who stand himself, and set it apart to an holy use.

cries of the oppressed,—shut up their bowels of compassion, and yet, by this indifference do them no injury? Can discipline of our hearts. We are to they be affected by the cry of one million, inquire whether we are individually predistant island, but be regardless of the those means with which God has con- labor, which would be of incalculable value, if deep-toned wailing of two and a half mil- nected his most precious promises. This we had from ten to fifteen thousand dollars ons of their suffering and benighted preparation depends very much on the to pay for their services and expenses. neighbors in one part of their own land, and yet do the latter no injury? Who can reconcile slavery with the principles things. It becomes, therefore, a serious f humanity and religion? Does he who question whether we ourselves are alive teals or sells his fellow-man, act out the to our spiritual necessities, and are propspirit of the precept of benevolence-of erly affected in view of the idea of spiritove to his neighbor? If not, then such ual necessity at all. Pecuniary necessities It is obvious that we can make no done as support and countenance him in the we feel, understand fully, and know in sin of slavery, cannot be guiltless; yea, all their bearings; but do we equally they are parlakers with him in his atro- realize the necessities of the soul! Far business,) unless our friends enable us to do from it, we fear. Shall we remain far so. We have at this moment, a favorable op-

The Image of God.

BY D. C. COLESWORTHY. She is thy sister-canst thou bind Her tender limbs with chains? And to the dust that body grind-The shell of an immortal mind? My soul such cruelty disdains. What though a skin of sable hue Distinguish her from us? Shall this the immortal mind undo.

Or prove the heart to heaven less true, That thou should'st dare afflict it thus The Almighty from his throne must frown At such contempt of Him;

His image there ye trample down, Born heir to an unfading crown, Bright as the sinless scraphim. Why do ye thus? Shall love of gain Quite turn your beart to stone That ye can thus unmoved disdain The pleading tears-the torturing pain

In heaven there are no slaves. O, there No clanking chain is heard; But in the world of black despair, Vengeance will heavy chains prepare For those who trample on His word.

Of souls as lofty as your own

Ohey thy Lord-oppress no more-Say to thy slaves, Be free! Nor stain thy hands with human gore, Nor close to them salvation's door-For heaven was made for them and thee

Then God's approving smile will rest Will be by lisping infants blest, As parents clasp them to their breast, And grateful tears profusely shed.

Portland Tribune.

LUTHER'S OPINION OF MUSIC .- "I always n connection with what has been exhib-ited, the meaning is plain. If it should in this art, the same is of a good kind, fitted be said that certain churches in modern for all things, We must, by all means, mainimes are in the practice of taking up tain Music in schools. A schoolmaster ought regard him; neither should we ordain young

of true religion. It seizes upon the vital as the cause of their coming together.

moral energies, rendering them subservi- break bread, Paul preached to them, ent to the pampered will and avarice of that is, he embraced the opportunity when fending the barbarous system of slave-holding, by the fundamental principles of look like the meeting of Christ with his Christianity illustrated above? He disciples, on the first day of the second large portion of these schools are now in might as well undertake to show by the week after his resurrection. For, al- active operation, and many of them have resame rules, with equal hopes of success, though it may be supposed that the aposthat Popery, with her inquisition and the did have more than one meeting with heaven-daring pretensions to supreme the disciples during a whole week, yet

authority over the eternal destiny of her the record appears just as though Paul superstitious votaries, is the true church stayed a whole week at Troas, for the of Jesus Christ! Yet, as revolting to purpose of spending the Lord's day with enlightened philanthropy and religion as that church, because when he had finthis inhuman system is, it claims and re- ished this service he was ready to depart. ceives indirectly, if not directly, the The interesting circumstances and imountenance of the church.

The conclusion, therefore, is inevitaday of the week, in the sacred volume, lead territories of the West and South are this le-that every individual, whatever be cannot be ascribed to chance, nor merely his condition or rank, who does not, in to the opinion of good men, but to the only because they have sought so long in ome way, positively discountenance and supervision and inspiration of the Holy vain poose the baneful and ruinous system of Ghost. No superstition,-no long esrling it. Reasoning, then, a posteriori, reason why such a respect should be

oppression, is directly or indirectly sup-tablished custom can be shown as the Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, Wiskonsan, porting it. Reasoning, then, a posteriori, reason why such a respect should be lowa, and in portions of Ohio and Pennsmuch as the slave is our neighbor, if given to the first day of the week. It sylvania, these efforts are especially demanded inasmuch as the slave is our neighbor, if given to the first day of the week. It to ur influence is used against his freedom and happiness, we do him an injury, and of Him who is Lord of lords, and King consequently violate the LAW of LOVE.

Can Christians be guiltless who stand himself and est it constructs on helm use it to titudes of children are growing up ignorant. Rev. T. Wakefield's Essay.

pared to devote ourselves to the use of employ from 20 to 30 men in Sunday school

that without yielding anything to reduce a debt of 20,000 dollars on the Society's build-

tribute to such schools gratuitous or halfgratuitous libraries to the amount of nearly 3,000 dollars. The libraries asked, would vary in value from five to thirty dollars, according to the size, situation and number of readers in the respective schools. These applications are spread before our friends in the Sunday School Journal, but few of them reach persons who are able to aid us. We have applications from Bankok, (Siam,) and from Ceylon, and from Northern India, and from the Mediterranean, and elsewhere, for the means of translating and publishing our books

We think that no principle is more clearly consistent with human as well as divine philosophy, then, that the earlier the human mind is brought under the influence of truth, the more likely it is to yield to it. Hence we consider, that a good little book given to a little child, will (other things being equal) be more likely to do good, than a large book given to an adult. If one of our half-penny volumes contains one vital truth of the gospel, skilfully exhibited to a child's mind, we feel as if it had an unspeakable advantage, when containing a larger amount of truth, but withheld till the mind has become mature in error and prejudice. If the means were furtittle streams of knowledge and truth to flow over portions of our land, where blight and

REFLECTOR.

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WHOLE NUMBER 230.

The Reflector.

What shall be done for the Youth of the West?

The American Sunday School Union, is the eldest but two of all the National Societies that embrace members of different denomi-

eighteen years ago, viz., to establish Sunday schools in destitute places, and to diffuse moral and religious knowledge.

Under the first branch of its operations, the Society has been the means of combining a large portion of all the Christian community in the work of establishing and sustaining Sunday schools among themselves; and they have also succeeded, by means of missionaries and other agents, in establishing thou sands of schools in regions where foreign aid was indispensable to begin the work, and a permanent establishment of the institutions of the gospel. We have it upon indubitable testimony, that quite a large proportion of recent converts to the truth in the churches of the Mississippi Valley, were taught to read and understand the Scriptures, and to love the ways of truth, while connected with Sunday schools, which the Society established from ten to fifteen years ago in that increasmoment supplicating a similar course of efforts in their behalf, and others are silent

In Michigan, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, of the Sabbath and its blessed purposes, and exposed to all the evils of neglected and

The First Step.

In promoting revivals of religion, the first step is a thorough examination and discipline of our books. We have the step is a thorough examination and discipline of our books.

in heathen languages.

Our books are, as a whole, prepared especially for children and youth. We utterly discard the light and merely entertaining reading which is so current at this day, and it is our object to convey saving truth to the minin whatever publication we issue. The "Way of Life," and "Bunyan's Holy War," doctrines and precepts, which these volumes illustrate and enforce, are the doctrines and principles which we intend all our reading books and manuals of instruction should

The opportunity to do so is but momentary. Children are coming up by thousands every

its objects and capacities understood fairly, and trusts confidently, that the friends of God By order of the Board.

ALEXANDER HENRY, President. F. W. PORTER, Cor. Sec. American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1842.

An important Question answered.

At a missionary meeting in London, a few months since, the subject of refrocession came

stirring language.
"Go back !—there is no such word in the vocabulary of our religion. We are not even allowed to look back. On one occasion, a wonan professing better things, looked back, and she was turned into a pillar of salt; and we are told emphatically to 'Remember Lot's wife." Go back! recall our missionaries! Where shall we begin? Shall we tell Mr. Moffatt not to reurn to Africa? Shall we tell Mr. Morton and Mr. Hill not to return to India? Shall we begin with the West Indies, ripening to a beautiful harvest? Africa, with her thousand claims? With India, our own, and therefore committed especially to religious instruction under our care? China, one half the world nearly in her-self? Shail we go back from seeking China, when possibly at this hour, for the first time, her shores are open to the reception of our misnackward movement, even if we resolved upon

it. We are in the situation of the parent doom-ed to give up one of his children as a victim to Moloch, and he knows not where to commence. We look around, and we know not which child we shall sacrifice to darkness, perdition, and death. Go back! We must rather expect, afward. Go forward! that is the word for the Christian. Let us look onward and onward still, to the accomplishment of the most glori-ous prophecies, and the subjection of the whole world to Christ."

Church Missionary Society. Notwithstanding the thrilling considerations,

hich urge every missionary organization onward, in one instance, at least, the backward process has already commenced! The reports of the last anniversaries in London, convey the

of the last anniversaries in London, convey the following intelligence.

"The Church Missionary Society, embracing no small amount of the talent and the wealth of the English church, has been compelled to set before the religious world the example of are trograde movement in the missionary enter-prise. Not only have they been compelled to turn a deaf ear to the most earnest and touching calls for assistance from the Himalayan mounains-from northern and southern India, and from Sierra Leone; not only have they been obliged to say to two Ashantee princes who have recently become converted, and have asked on-ly a single missionary for the millions of their countrymen—'We cannot send him,'—and to say to the Abuna of Abyssinia, who is eager to patronize mission schools, 'We cannot enter that large and inviting field;' but they have been actually compelled to abandon three of their promising missions!"

Extracts from the Report

F THE BOSTON BAPTIST BABBATH SCHOOL UNION. Read at the Annual Meeting, Oct. 14th, 1842,

by Rev. Wm. Howe. The first school we notice is that in Union St., which embraces 35 teachers, 269 scholars and 100 adults in Bible classes, making in all 369. T. P. Foster, Superintendent, has been a decrease in the number of children, but a large increase in the Bible classes.

"We rejoice," says the Superintendent, "in

being able to say that God has blessed our by the outpouring of his Spirit. Probably there has never been a year since the school was rganized, when so many have been converted as we hope have been during the past. Eight en have united with the church, and others who were very thoughtless have become good scholars. One teacher has made a profession of religion, and we can now say all our teachers are members of the church. We have felt the bad influence of being obliged to accept eachers who were not pious. We hope for the honor of the church, we shall never see the time again when there cannot be found enough n the church who will be willing to work for their Lord. The teachers have recently adopted a new constitution and by-laws of such a character, that they can live up to them. The teachers come up nobly to the work in attending the weekly meetings for the study of the sons, and also in being prompt at the opening of the school, which takes place precisely a the hour. In case the Superintendent is absent, the Secretary attends to the duty, and in his absence the senior teacher. There is no delay. The door is closed during reading and prayer. The school in Baldwin Place is composed of

49 teachers and 328 scholars, showing a small increase in scholars. Mr. Hart, Superintendent. The number of scholars added to the church during the year is 21, number of teachers two. "A considerable number more," says the Sec-retary, ""we think have experienced religion, who as yet delay making a profession. The school is in a prosperous state, though a very unfavorable influence is now exerted, owing to extensive alterations and improvements place of worship. The average number of atin which they meet together for worship.

The same reason, it seems, existed among the churches in the days of the divinity."

they have been well exercised beforehand, and yeartised in the school of Music. Music bood, and whatever we do to prepare them for these relations must be done quickly, or not at all. The Society only wishes to have

The Charles Street School embraces 32 teachers and 148 scholars. Benj. Converse, Super-intendent. The number of scholars is smaller than last year. Five teachers and two scholars have united with the church. A Bible class in about to be established under the charge of an about to be established under the charge of an efficient teacher. The report adds, "Though it is not our pleasure to report such gratifying results as we could wish, and as others can, yet we believe that in some cases the truth has found a genial soil in the minds and hearts of the pupils, and that its influence will be hereafter seen in the lives of many. We would express our continued and unabated interest ballutin scnoons getherafty, and will purpose abate none of our efforts to illustrate and exforce the truth, and those principles which shall have a happy influence upon the lives of those entrusted to our care, looking to Him who holds the hearts of all, for wisdom, guidance and success."

The Federal Street School reports 39 teachers and 285 scholars, being quite an increase of teachers and scholars. W. D. Ticknor, Superintendent. They have an efficient missionary ociety in the male and female department. "Some eight or ten months ago," says the report, "the attention of the teachers was paricularly drawn to the school, and the importance of being more active and prayerful was deeply felt. In consequence of this feeling their meetings became frequent and interesting their petitions at the throne of grace fervent, and the desire for the descent of the Spirit arand the desire for the descent of the Spirit ar-dent. Praying breath was not spent in vain, A deep seriousness soon pervaded the school. The bearts of many were touched with a sense of sin, and many who had heretofore evinced the greatest insensibility to the subject of relig-ion were now the most deeply affected. Such have been gathered into the fold of Christ. Let not him who has a self-willed, intractable boy or girl be discouraged, or slack his efforts in their behalf. Two teachers and 32 scholars have united with the church during the year. There are also others who give a good evidence of a change of heart, making in all 40 that we hope have been born again."

The South Boston School contains 30 teachers and 233 scholars; a large increase both of teachers and scholars. Mr. Mann, Superintendent. They also have a Bible class of 30 embers, for the success of which there is a leep interest felt.

deep interest left.

'The school,' says their report, 'is in as prosperous a condition as ever it has been, both in point of numbers and in the effects for which Sabbath schools were established. The scholars are interested and attention, the teachers faithful and zealous, almost invariably present. The scholars are also generally very pu Seven scholars and one teacher have been con-verted and united with the church. Sixty

"The monthly concert is observed on the second Sabbath evening instead of Mondey. Our paster is present, and they are deeply interesting meetings. Many parents also attend, which makes it more interesting."

The Boylston Street School, held in the Melodeon, embraces 35 teachers and 350 senoi-ars, a large increase during the year. T. P., Smith, Superintendent. The report adds, "In counting the whole number of teachers, schol-ars and members of Bible classes, we have present this afternoon, Sunday, Oct. 16th, over four hundred, all under Subbath school instruction. Our rooms are full, and we are very and we have nearly completed our vestry, cords and strengthen our stakes. We as a band of teachers have great confidence in the Sabbath school system, in the power of the simple teachings of God's word. Our great aim is to bring the mind in close contact with this word, and enforce the duty of obedience.

"Sixty of our number have been converted uring the year, and give good evidence of t real change of heart. We have over 100 in our school, from the age of 16 to 24, whe our school, from the age of let 22, who exert a most salutary influence upon the school, as most of them are pious. We have a large infant department under the charge of an efficient and competent teacher. We hope in our next report to return 600 scholars, as our new church is well located in a new district."

The school connected with the Free Church eports 27 teachers, 150 scholars and 50 in Bible classes, making in all 200, showing an increase during the year. W. H. Jameson, Sup-tendent. "As a school," says the report, are in a very prosperous condition. New scholars are coming in, and the number of teachers has been nearly doubled within a short time. God has blessed the school during the year with his converting grace. Forty opefully been converted."

The Bowdoin Square School reports 32 teachers and 220 scholars, showing a large increase in scholars and teachers. Geo. Spence, Superintendent. Teachers' meetings of proing interest are held once a week for the study of the Bible as a class, while special refe is had to the school, in behalf of which we also intend to vary our meetings once a mouth for conference and prayer. During the past year upwards of fifty scholars have entertained for themselves hopes of conversion; and we are happy to say that a large portion of this num-ber give satisfactory avidence that the Lord has commenced a work of grace in their learns. Twenty-five on a profession of their faith have been buried with Christ in baptism, and united with the church. As the cause of this blessing we are disposed to look to the special influence of the Spirit, accompanying the special exer-tions of Christians, and, we fondly, hope the faithfulness of our teachers in particular,—a faithfulness, we acknowledge, by no means comupwards of fifty scholars have entert faithfulness, we acknowledge, by no means comensurate with the blessing received."

[Farther extracts from this report we will give to our readers next week.]

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CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

ROSTON, WEBNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1842.

Thanksgiving.

The power of vivid conception and strong emotion is, to the Christian, a most enviable attainment. He wants a moral sense so cultured and quickened, that when his sins are the subject of contemplation, he will feel deep when the mysterior operations of God, in the kingdom of nature of of grace, are the theme, he will be filled with admiration and awe; and when the divine goodness is considered, emotions of lively gratitude will be awakened within him What bright examples of this power to feel are we presented with in the Holy Scriptures. What depth of emotion characterizes those beautiful effusions of the Psalmist, which are designed to express gratitude to God for his inestimable blessings. Read the 103d psalm. There are no cold abstractions here. It is not a mere elegant form of polite acknowledgement, uttered in a cold, dignified and heartess manner, that we have here; it is a burst of warm feeling-an earnest, enthusiastic appeal to his own soul and to all around him.

The 107th is another remarkable psalm. Every paragraph is a rehearsal of some great act of divine mercy, concluding with the eloquent exclamation, "O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness and for his wonderful works to the children of men!"

Thursday of this week is the day appointed for the public thanksgiving and praise, by the citizens of this and some adjoining States; and we all feel the observance of such a day near the close of each year is highly becomin hanksgiving? How much of real gratitude does it involve? How much does it partake of the spirit of true piety? Will professing Christians worship God in sincerity to-morrow, or will they attempt to pass off for the true a mere counterfeit?

We have reason to fear that recognition of the divine goodness, the great object of this anniversary, has become a mere appendage to the thoughts and employments of the day. It is a time-honored festival, reviving, to be sure, a thousand delightful associations: but is it not anticipated and enjoyed in its family gatherings, sumptious dinners, pleasant chats and pithy anecdotes about the home bearth. far more than in the services of the sanctuary -in surveys of the divine goodness, and in the celebration of the divine praise? A sad case this, if we are to have a day for blessing and praising God for his great goodness, and then to spend it more in the abuse of that goodness, than in any thing else.

It is well for friends and families to meet. and renew and confirm attachments; but it is a wicked perversion of a good design, and a sort of solemn mockery, to appoint a day for religious service, and employ it in mere social pleasure. And why should we? No theme in the world is more delightful, certainly none should be more welcome, than God's goodness. God's goodness! It inspires angels. It makes vocal the arches of heaven. It is the glory of the divine char acter. And the benefits it has conferred on us, how multiplied how great! Ever those which we all enjoy in common-life, health, reason, kindred, riendship, liberty, peace, food and raiment, the gospel, a Saviour-on which of these might we not dwell hour after hour-and as

Might dwell upon my tongue." And of how many blessings are we the recipients, which from others are withheldsings for the most part the accompaniments and effects of the glorious gospel which has come to us, but of which millions have never heard.

We cannot pursue the theme. But we hope the Christian will not forget thanksgiving day is a day for religious service and the cultivation of the best religious feelings-not for mere feasting, and mirth. Let the sanc tuary be crowded-let emotions of gratitude fill the breast-let God's mercies be recounted around the domestic hoard and the family altar: in a word, let the day be so employed that it can be remembered with satisfaction, and so that it will add to the felicities of the upper world. Let gratitude be proved by both heartfelt acknowledgements and benev-

For the Christian Reflector. Thanksgiving.

BY H. S. WASHBURN. Welcome the hour of mirth! Glad hearts are beating now; Childhood and manhood, reverend age, At one pure altar bow. Welcome this holy hour, That gathers thus around

The clustering groups, the kindred hearts, In mutual bondage bound. Welcome the hour of mirth! For friendship's ballowed glow. For tears which all unbidden start

At meeting thus below; The gentle and the true, The gifts that God hath given. They whom we had not hoped to meet. Till we should meet in heaven.

Welcome the hour of mirth! And summer's scorching noonday heat Oppresses him no more. His children at his knee

Receive his warm caress; O, who can gaze on such a scene. And not the Giver bless!

Welcome the hour of mirth! Let care be laid aside,
And round the brightly blazing hearth. Let fervent love abide. And, as ye freely take Of nature's ample store.

Look to the Author of the gift, And His great name ado Yet, in this hour of mirth,

Reflection moves the heart; The joyful moments quickly fly, And kindred soon must part We may not join again

Let not a look, a thought, a word, Impair the joy of this

MISSIONARIES .- One of the most gratifying, and in our view, remarkable facts connected with missionary operations, is the high testimony universally borne, to the character of in the field. The following statement of Mr. Malcom concerning our missionaries in the East, is abundantly corroborated by

thers.

Happy I am to be able to bear solemn and secided testimony to the purity, zeal, and econ-

omy of our missionaries and their wives. I We make the following extracts from his have no where seen prions more devoted to

nile readers we have not the slightest present. judge who charged the jury, impanelled to try his murderers, that their most We ought to have been prepared with one of the choicest tokens of the year. Even now, were we not so greatly pressed with other matters, we would write a thanksgiving story

spect."

"Respect or not, he's nothing but a man, nd as to creeping to him, I won't do it."

"Well let it all pass, and carry him the turey, and if he does nt thank you I will."

Charles 'houldend the foul and it when the s shouldered the fowl, and in a short at the house of the minister, who was his parlor, surrounded by a number

in this and in numerous other instances he has contributed to my happiness. If you will just arry it to the kitchen and return again, I will all to Mrs. Moody to give you a half a dollar." The parson walked out of the room—his riends laughed at the joke and made up a purse or the lad, who ever afterwards received a sward for his services.

Dickens on Slavery.

The "American Notes" are, for the most part, facetious, hyperbolical, and superficial. They are adapted to convey anything but correct impressions, to those who have never been residents of the country, because the author's sole object seems to be, through most of his chapters, to make his readers laugh sometimes at our expense sometimes. most of his chapters, to make his readers laugh—sometimes at our expense, sometimes at his own wit—sometimes at things of no interest or moment whatsoever, to us, his readers, or himself. Every thing indicating eccentricity, ill humor or ill manners, on the part of Americans, from the President down to the boot-black of a country hotel, he humorously exaggerates—as much as he can and ""Ran away, the negro Manuel, much marked with irons."
"Ran away, a negro boy about twelve years old. Had round his neter on it."
"Ran away, the negro Manuel, much marked with irons."
"Ran away, the negro Manuel, much marked with irons."
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"Ran away, the negro Manuel, much marked with irons."
"Ran away, the negro Manuel, much marked with irons."
"Ran away, the ne y exaggerates—as much as he can and p his countenance. But on the subject of phis countenance. But on the subject of sery, he lays aside all his wit and humor, speaks forth the words of truth and the subject of sery, he lays aside all his wit and humor, speaks forth the words of truth and the subject of services are subject of the sub ously exaggerates—as much as he can and very, he lays aside all his wit and humor and speaks forth the words of truth and soberness. This seems to have been, in his view, too serious a matter to be trifled with. He manifests a sincerity upon it, seldom discoverable in other parts of his book. It is the only subject of national interest to which he devotes even a single page. To this he gives an entire chapter, of many pages—the only chapter in which he endorses his opin-only chapter in which he is branded to he with a hot iron on the left side of her face. I will be to make the letter M."

"Ran away, a negro woman and two children; a few days before she went off I burned her with a hot iron on the left side of her face. I will be to make the letter M."

"Ran away, a negro man named Henry; his left eye out, some scars from a dirk on and whip."

"One hundred dollars reward for a negro fellow, Pompey, 40 years old. He is branded only chapter in which he endorses his opinions by testimony, and exhibits any solicitude lest his word should be doubted, or his language misunderstood. This sober chapter, following abruptly upon so many humorous ones, strikes the reader singularly—but no plan could be so admirably adapted to make plan could be so admirably adapted to make plan could be so admirably adapted to make it tell on the public mind. It seems almost like an order of Providence, that a book, which the most superficial and prejudiced, and persons in every part of the Union, will read from beginning to and about a should only the left hand."

"Ran away, my negro man named Simon. He has been shot badly in his back and right read, from beginning to end—should embrace arm."

arm."

"Ran away, a negro man named Arthur." one of the most decided, tremendous, yet truthful and candid anti-slavery documents, that has ever been penned. It will open the eyes of thousands. It will surprise the igno-rant, and rouse the indifferent. It will do these advertisements, and adds, good. It is an index to the common opinion and feeling of the civilized world.

Dickens refers to our slavery incidentally, ken arms and broken legs, and gnashed flesh, and missing teeth, and lacerated backs, and bites of dogs, and brands of red-hot irons innu-

"We stopped to dine, and being now in Ma-yland, were waited on, for the first time, by laves. The sensation of exacting any service rom human creatures who are bought and sold, from human creatures who are bought and sold, and being, for the time, a party as it were to their condition, is not an enviable one. The nstitution exists, perhaps, in its least repulsive affrays, &c. but it is slavery; and though I was with respect to it an innocent man, its presence filled me with a sense of shame and self-reproach."

gaged upon its description, he says;

man, a lasting honor to the land that gave him bound to the oppressor by the ties of citizen-birth, who has done good service to his country, as his forefathers did, and who will be remem-hered services. O, when shall the oppressed go free! ship. O, when shall the oppressed go free! shored scores upon scores of years after the worms bred in its corruption, are but so many grains of dust, it was but a week since this old man had stood for days upon his trial before this very body, charged with having dared to assert the infamy of that traffic which has, for its accursed merchandize, men and women, and their unborn children. Yes. And publicly exhibited in the same city all the while; gilded, framed and glazed, hung up for general admiration; shown to strangers, not with shame, but pride; its face not turned towards the wall, itself not taken and burned; is the Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen States of America, which solemnly declares that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness!"

have no where seen streens more devoted to their work, or more sumable for it. No where their work, or more sumable for it. No where their work, or more sumable for it. No where their work, or more sumable for it. No where their work, or more sumable for it. No where their work, or more sumable for it. No where their work, or more sumable for it. No where their work, or more sumable for it. No where their work, or more sumable for it. No where their work, or more their work, or an idle, pampered, or selfish missionary. As to the female missionaries, I am confident that, if they were all at home this day, and the churches were to choose again, they could not select better. I bear testimony that what has been primed respecting the state and progress of the mission is strictly true; though I found that the inferences which I and others had drawn from these accounts were exaggerated. Every thing I have seen and heard has tended to satisfy me of the practicability and usefulness of our enterprise, and to excite lamentation that we prosecute it at so feeble a rate.

Thanksgiving Presents.

What shall we do? Thanksgiving week has come, and for more than a thousand juvenile readers we have not the slightest present.

The formula day the missionary palaces, and the missionary palaces, and the missionary palaces, and the mission is strictly rue; though I found that the slave States has delivered the slaves over to it the gentle mercies of their masters. Public opinion has made the laws and denied them opinion has made the laws and denied them legislative protection. Public opinion has knotted the lash, heated the branding-iron, loaded the rifle and shielded the murderer.

Public opinion threatens the abolitionist with death if he ventures to the South, and drags him with a rope about his middle, in a broad, unblushing noon through the first city in the East. Public opinion has, within a few years, burned a slave at elve fire the abolitionist with death if he ventures to the South, and denied them with a rope about his mi

were we not so greatly pressed with other matters, we would write a thanksgiving story for children; it would be so pleasant to see their samiling faces, and hear their joyous laugh, and, perchance, catch a glimpse of their starting tears—for if we were to write a story, we should expect to put something very fouching into it, before we got through. But never mind—here is a right good anecdote, which some one else has written. The juveniles shall have this—next year, it may be, we will be more liberal.

"Come Charles, my son," said deacon Allworthy, "take one of them are turkeys and carry it up to Parson Moody for thanksgiving."
"No father, I don't do that agin, I tell yell?"
"What do I hear now, Charles! These five and twenty years I have sent the parson a turkey, and Joe has carried them, and Tong at turkey, and Joe has carried them, and Tong at turkey, and Joe has carried them, and Tong at turkey, and Joe has carried them, and Tong at the matter of the minister to go out before any of the congregation starts; this is done as a mark of respect."

"Well, Charles, you know it is a custom for the minister to go out before any of the congregation starts; this is done as a mark of respect."

"Respect or not, he's nothing but a man, and as to creeping to him, I won't do it."
"Respect or not, he's nothing but a man, and as to creeping to him, I won't do it."
"Well let it all pass, and carry him the turkey, and if he does'nt thank you I will." we can catch him we will try him, and standing the interference of all the government in a short on earth, including the federal gove

time was at the house of the minister, who was seated in his parlor, surrounded by a number of friends who came to pass the thanksgiving with him. The lad entered without knocking, and bringing the turkey from his shoulder heavily upon the table, said, 'Mr. Mood, there's a turkey father sent you; if you want it you may have it, if you don't, I'll carry it back again."

"I shall be very glad of it," said the minister, "but I think you might learn a little better manners, Charles; can you not do an errand any better?"

"How would you have me to do it?" inquired in the minister of the passes of the p will hang him. manners, Charles; can you not do an errand any better?"

"How would you have me to do it?" inquired Charles.

"Sit down in my chair," said the parson, "and I will show you."

Charles took the chair while the divine took the turkey and left the room. He soon returned, took off his hat, made a bow and said, "Mr. Moody, here is a turkey which my father sent you, and wishes you to accept as a present."

Charles rose from his seat, took the fowl, and said to the minister, "it's a very fine one, and I feel very grateful to your father for it, and I feel very grateful to your father for it, in this and in numerous other instances he has

cate descriptions of lagrice circulated newspapers; secondly, as showing how perfectly contented the slaves are, and how very seldom they run away; thirdly, as a showing their entire freedom from scar, o hlemish, or any mark of cruel infliction

"I could enlarge this catalogue with brosively to its description. Having arrived at sickened and repelled already, I will turn to another branch of the subject.

> He then proceeds to give an idea of the effects of slavery on Southern society, quoting, from their newspapers, accounts of murders, duels, horrible tragedies, terrible These he follows with an outburst of indig-

nant appeal, which for withering and contemptuous rebuke of character and of con-Referring to a scene in Congress, while enread this as a slaveholder; or even as a "It was but a week since an aged, gray-haired Southern native. It is enough that we are

them by the men who rile the slaves, in their from whom they have extracted their sophis-

r wives; women ndecently compelled to lup their own garbents that men might lay id up their own as their legs, a heavier stripes upon their legs, or rried by brutal overseers in their time of avail, and becoming nothers on the field of avail, and becoming nothers on the field of avail, and becoming nothers are read, descriptions read, descriptions are read, descriptions and the series of avail, and becoming nothers who has read in outh, and seen his vigin sisters read, descriptions of runaway men and women, and their that believe not him shall perish everlastingured persons, which could not be published ingly. Is it probable that the gentlemen who is said, support the weekly free lecture a disigured persons, which could not be published sisted persons, which could not be published as show of beasts—do se not know that that man, whenever his wraft is kindled up, will be a brutal savage? Do wengknow that as he is accountain, his domestic life, stalking among his shrinking men and wemen slaves armed with his beavy whip, so he will be a coward out of doors, and carrying coward's wespons, hidden in his breast, will sheet men down and stable them when he quarrel? And if our reason is declaration of the Lord of life and glory, stand fast in the faith which ye have received, and be not moved away from the hope of the gonel by any of the suggestions of his and and be not moved away from the hope of the suggestions of his and such idots as to close sur eyes to that fine mode of training which rears up such men; should we not know that they who among their equals stab and pisted in the legislative hall, and in the counting-house, and on the market-place, and in all the elsewhere peaceful pursuits of life, must be to their dependants, even though they were free servants, so many merciless and unreleating tyrants?

Mr. Stow's Sermon.

We promised our readers an analysis of the

when these American taskmasters are in question? Shall we cry shame on the brutality of those who ham-string cattle: and spare the lights of Freedom upon earth who notch the ears of men and women, cut pleasant posies in the shrinking flesh, learn to write with pens of red-hot iron on the human face, rack their poetic fancies for liveries of mutillation which their slaves shall wear for life and carry to the reason. Journal of the strinking flesh, learn to write with pens of red-hot iron on the human face, rack their poetic fancies for liveries of mutillation which their slaves shall wear for life and carry to the carry and set defenceless creatures for targets! Shall we whimper over legends of the tortures practised on each other by the pagan Indians, and smile upon the cruelties of Christian men! Shall we, so long as these things last, exult above the scattered remnants of that stately race, and triumph in the white enjoyment of their broad possessions? Rather, for me, restore the forest and the Indian village; in lieu of stars and stripes, let some poor feather futter in the breeze; replace the streets and squares by wigwams; and though the death-song of a hundred haughty warriors fill the air, it will be music to any content of the spirit of evil from a dehaughty warriors fill the air, it will be music to any content of the spirit of evil from a delaughty warriors fill the air, it will be music to any content of the spirit of evil from a delaughty warriors fill the air, it will be music to any content of the spirit of evil from a delaughty warriors fill the air, it will be music to any content of the spirit of evil from a delaughty warriors fill the air, it will be music to any content of the spirit of evil from a delaughty warriors fill the air, it will be music to any content of the spirit of evil from a delaughty warriors fill the air, it will be music to any content of the spirit of evil from a delaughty warriors fill the air, it will be music to any content of the spirit of evil from a delaughty warrior

Revival of Exploded Errors.

Persons who are disposed to question the satisfactory source of evidence is that which comparatively ineffective? The fault is dence. This may be true, as it respects persons him. concerning whom there is reason to believe reputation is unknown, are not to be credited. to men he reveals himself to those and shown us our duties and the truth which his testimony? He has sent to us a messen- and Re ger from heaven, his beloved Son, of whom he declared, by a voice from heaven, his in- harmony with our enterprise. junction that we hear him, and give full This heavenly teacher declares himself to be worldly expedients. There must be ha

shall receive forgiveness and eternal life. oceeded to do as God had commanded him. Had not a voice from heaven comfor righteousness. The facts in this case, as liarly glowing and impressive. By iniversal skepticism? If we reject the miu-desires that cannot be satisfied with anything istry of Jesus Christ, and disbelieve the Scrip- less than the conversion of the whole world. tures which bear the impress of the Deity, are We want a piety, we not affoat on the wide sea of infidelity?

systems of religion which have recent-y been broached as new discoveries, any nge, as Voltaire, David Hume and Thomas stirred the spirit of Paul at Athens? honest men to give credit to the unbelievers though the condition and prospects of 600,-

try. When we are told not to believe any Do we not know that the worst deformity and ugliness of slavery are at once the cause and the effect of the reckless license taken by these free-born outlaws? Do we not know that the man who has been born and bred among the wrongs who has been born and bred among the wrongs who has been born shillboad hus. obliged at the tord of command to flog dating the testimony of the Lord? But why he has said it? If he is the author of the their legs, driven and gospel and the king of Zion, it is perfectly seers in their time of safe to believe his testimony. It is no don unpleasant to a disbeliever to credit all which

What! shall we declaim against the ignorant teasantry of Ireland, and mince the matter then these American taskmasters are in question? Shall we cry shame on the houseling of the houseling the conscious that this will constitute that the conscious that this will constitute the conscious that the will constitute the conscious that the constitute that the constitute

casting out of the spirit of evil from a demoniac and suffering world." That much had been accomplished, and that we had great occasion for gratitude, he readily admitted: still, said he, the painful conviction forces itself upon us, that the results, so far as they are apparent, bear no adequate proportion to nspiration of the Scriptures, and to doubt the the means employed. This is a matter for facts and statements which they contain, self-reproach. No considerations excuse us. arrogate to themselves some importance on Still the question urges itself, Have you done the pretence that they are neither credulous all you could for the conversion of the world nor superstitious, requiring almost mathemat- to God? Have you done it in the best manical certainty for whatever they are invited to ner, with the best motives, and in the best receive as truth. They will discourse to us spirit? He compared our facilities for usefulon the nature of evidence and on the difficulty of ascertaining what is true, more especially to what relates to morality and religion. The evidences which relate to facts tangible to the senses, they consider as highly satisfac- thought to whatever subterfuges we might tory. There can be no dispute as to the resort, the deduction was still unavoidable shining of the sun, when we see its light either that the Christianity of the first century and feel its warmth, nor can we doubt was very different from ours, or that the the existence of a friend whom we see and Christians of that period were very different with whom we converse. The next most from us. Why have the means used been so arises from consciousness, though in this the character of the instrumentally, for there may be occasionally some cause for that is eminently scriptural, but in the character of the instrumentally, for that is eminently scriptural, but in the character of the instrumentally, for the character of the character of the instrumentally, for the character of the characte doubt. The third kind of evidence is that which we derive from testimony. Those who value themselves for their doubts as to the invalue themselves for their doubts. spiration of the Scriptures, consider the witness and pray too little, and therefore the demon from testimony as the weakest kind of evi- of depravity smiles at our efforts to dislodge

The work demands an increase of persons they are disqualified as witnesses to any fact.
Those who are known to be addicted to falsea life of faith—of which fasting and prayer hood and are of immoral character, or whose are at once the antecedent and the cons quent, the inward promoter and the outward But where the testimony is of high authority, as in the case of revelation, it ought to be considered as decisive. In reference to revealed religion, we have the testimony of clearness. Before the entire moral desert God. There is nothing repugnant to sound said he, shall be irrigated with the waters reason, in believing that God has made of salvation, the reservoirs which are to rea revelation to man. He is a Being of ceive them as they issue sparkling from the nfinite intelligence, and when he speaks throne of God and the Lamb, and to discharge to men he reveals himself to those who are capable of understanding moral obligation and their relation to him. Now when Our machinery wants solid and permanen have the best evidence that he has made basis. We must signally fail, wherever we known to us his character as the God of truth, apply our energies, enless we possess the highest order of piety. The countless forms of he has required us to believe, is it not the highest presumption in us to refuse to believe less than the piety of Apostles and Martyrs

1. Which shall bring us into more perfect

That is pre-eminently spiritual. The work redence to the truths which he teaches. we have to do can be accomplished by no the Sent of God, and presents the attestation of soul with the nature of the object and the of his commission by the performance of spiritual character of the means. We must miracles, requiring of sinful men to confess ourselves be spiritual. Mr. S. urged this and forsake their sins, assuring them, on their repentance and faith in him, that they hall receive forgiveness and eternal life.

—in perfect sympathy with this enterprise
The apostles were elevated to a similar harwe give to that bold unbelief, which denies mony with the character of their work, so the authority of the Son of God, and questions that when they preached, it was into the heart his veracity? In his preaching he recognized of man, and when they prayed, it was into the validity of what we call the Scriptures of heaven. Were our object only to civilize, the Old Testament. In these we are explic- men of the world could act with us, in full itly told that God commanded Abraham to sympathy. But it is to save, and none but offer his son as a burnt-offering, and that he Christians have imbibed the spirit of such an enterprise.-He illustrated this principle by referring to the spirit of the mercantile man -the literary man-Napoleon, Washington, his son, he would actually have accomplished it. Wilberforce, Howard, Ladd, etc. The object and so fully had he determined on the deed, of each engages his attention-engrosses his that the writer to the epistle of the Hebrews thoughts, takes hold of his moral nature. He says, that by faith Abraham offered up his referred also to bright examples in the misnly begotten son. His conduct is celebrated sionary work; the Moravians, Eliot, Brainerd, as a very remarkable act of obedience to and Carey, and Williams. The pictures he drew faith in God, and that his faith was counted from the histories of these men, were pecustated in the Bible, are doubted by one who prayer, fasting, they rose into that pure professes to be a minister of the gospel; and we are informed that the same gentleman has recently intimated in public, that we know with the august and the holy, and contemnot but that some messenger from heaven plated, in the same serene and steady light, may hereafter appear, who shall present to us the condition and destiny of man. We want truths more suited to the times in which we a piety like theirs. Attaining to the same live, than those which were taught by Jesus elevation, we should be charged with the Christ. Are not opinions of this character spirit of our enterprise—the spirit of apostles, calculated to unsettle the minds of men in of angels, of Jesus Christ. It would give u reference to true religion, and to introduce what is termed "the burden of souls," and

2. Which shall give us tender susceptibil-We are unable to discover, in the strange ity to the force of facts-according to their

important character which bears the mark of by physical evil than spiritual-temporal than originality. Statements of a similar nature eternal. It is the higher order of facts that have been published by infidels of a former should move the Christian. What was it that Paine; and when modern deists present their that bothed with tears the Son of God on theories before the public, they ought as Olivet? The great majority are unmoved,

000,000 are brought before them. The sight we not commence the next voludoes not start a lear, or draw forth a prayer thousand subscribers? We like kind words, Mr. S. here exhibited the condition of these but actions speak loudest. A country pastor perishing millions, by various striking illus- sent us a letter sometime ago, apologizing for after wave dashing over them. A world with to obtain more subscribers, and the result its teening millions is thus exposed. Next, was, he had added sevenders to our list. Said we were gathered around a sheet of ice on he, "The Reflector has been, since the comwe were gathered around a succet of ice on the, "The Ketlector has been, since the com-which children are sporting. Here and there the ice yields and down drops one and another. How deep and universal the agin-tion! We gaze on a careless world, and see here are they? Let revelation answer. holiness, from which we beheld a solid pha-time for them to begin their efforts. and what is she doing?

of a military commander, and by the example of Christ, who "pleased not himself," and of Paul who felt that he was a "debtor," &c. We are debtors. Christ has made us such. The very affinities of our nature create obli-

4. A piety, which shall render us more affectionately united, and disposed to co-operate.—How thickly jewelled the Bible, with exhortations to unity, and brotherly love! lingness to separate. This is a binding power. Our work is a mighty one, and needs our which put Louis Phillippe on the throne; and such controlerated strength—demands union—not only for the sake of union, but for the sake of The more religion we have, the less our wilits results. Mr. S. urged this point with great earnestness: referred to the Saviour's fervent prayer, that his disciples might be one; and nade it most clearly to appear that nothing would adjust differences, and produce harmo ny, so readily and effectively as a deep and

fervent piety,

5. Which shall give to our purposes and

efforts the requisite simplicity.

Many examples and illustrations were aduced to show the importance of a singleness f purpose—the selection of one object, and the direction of all our energy to it. That ject, the conversion of the world.

6. Which shall dispose us to make equisite sacrifices. He thought to execute our enterprise, there nust be sacrifices such as the church has not every reading community.

Let us analyze this process. Few m station, life. We must be willing to go ourelves-to give up our children-to part with our money. And to feel thus, a deep, vital circulars, or periodicals to awaken them to not escape from a responsibility commen heir duty.-Mr. S. referred also to the Jews, with its wide and transforming influence.

hen building the temple. Il our agents and operations the proper haracter.—Under this head, he showed the bsolute necessity of our being as holy and of liberality which are new sending salvation elf-denying as we require our missionaries through the world. The missionary cause is a elf-denying as we require our missionaries o be. We must act on them. Attempts to nursling of the press. Equally essential has it orce the stream above the fountain cannot be stained.

8. A piety, which shall make it consistent

or God to bless us.

9. Which shall best qualify us for the ork of intercessio On no part of his subject was Mr. S. more ppy and impressive than on this, with which concluded the discourse. Our utter inaарру а ttempting to report him. "O," said he, as he to unexpensive, we may have such power to like that in Maine, or along our north-we the full with the spirit of prayer, and and thus secure in the end a peaceful adjust vailing ourselves to the utmost of this exnordinary means of usefulness, what mighty own God, would bless us, and all the ends of going into nearly every neighborhe the earth would fear him: and the seventh reaching all the leading minds both in the min-

One Word for Ourselves. We are toiling on still, no less desirous han when we first entered upon the duties four profession to benefit and gratify our eaders. It is somewhat smoother sailing than then we first launched on the open and unneet with contrary winds, and find ample ccasion to employ our skill at seamanship. We are well aware what dangerous reefs lie or o see how near we can approach them, and

pleasantness and safety of the voyage. ting, to continue editor another year. The can do it, if they will.

And now, if ever, is the time. There never the large increase of the subscription list— was, nor ever can be, a better, the frequent assurances of kind friends, near Christendom is basking in the sunshis what we have never expected or attempted; vention or cure; but, if any thing is to be do oure motives, and generous sympathies—who in a brothel, or temperance to a tempered with modesty and kindness, and order in the midst of variety—to please that should lose no time in sowing the requisite man, is our aim and our delight. Hence it is that the favorable testimony of some unprejudiced and intelligent brother, whose face,

BAPTIST CHURCH, NEW BEDFORD We Bedford, perhaps, we have never seen, has touched a thank the Rev. H. Jackson of New Bedford tender chord within as, to which the eye has for a copy of articles, list of members, etc., scarce been restrained from yielding the re- of the church of which he is pastor. It is the sponse of tears. We here record our thanks most perfect thing of its kind we have ever to all the friends and patrons of the paper, seen, embracing a systematic account of all since, from our hands, it has gone forth on its weekly visits. Will they now permit us to church, in just the shape that every paster and ask further active exertions on its behalf? How

First, we saw a wreck in the ocean, not refunding our due earlier. And what covered with living multitudes, and wave was his apology? He had been making effort 20,000,000 each year breaking through the cerity by his conduct, and we return him our ragile covering that overspreads eternity. most grateful acknowledgements. Are there where are they? Let revelation answer. any others who will love to help in the circu-We were next invited to ascend the hills of lation of the Reflector? If so, now is the holiness, from which we belief a solar plant of impenitent immortals, one mile wide, year is almost closed. A new volume is some and one hundred miles in length, moving on, to commence. And we may add, that the and we hear plunge after plunge as they rush intend it shall be a handsomer sheet, if not a over the precipice into the abyss below. O better paper another year, than it has been that wail !- Youder is the church of Jesus, this. The price, though lower than that of nd what is she doing?

3. We want a picty, which shall elevate remain at two dollars. Who cannot afford other religious journals of the same size, will it? How can two dollars be expended for nd purify our metives.

This point Mr. S. illustrated by an anecdote larger return?—We have full confidence that

For the Christian Reflects

The Religious Press.

Madame de Stael lived and died in the belief, that revolutions are effected by a succession of clever pamphlets. Such are newspapers; and n France they not only control, but even create France, if not of all Europe, for ages. I as aware their influence is not so great either in England or America; but reaching almost every man of any intelligence, and suggesting of modifying his trains of coner or later, give law to public opinion on all moral questions brought before the

The religious press is restricted to narrower limits; but, within those limits, its influence i not less decisive. It operates more slowly, but with equal certainty of success. Its facts and arguments, its anecdotes and illustrations, repeated every week, sent to the fireside of our ost influential families, and thus giving direction, impulse and tone to all the local lawgivers of opinion, cannot well fail to leave an indelible impress on the sentiments and character of

think for themselves; and even these depend very much on their daily reading for their subgodliness is essential. To the man possessing and illustrations. The newspaper is always at this, sacrifice is easy—to one of feeble piety, difficult. We complain of hard times. The ten, to furnish their topics of thought, conversatimes were hard among the churches of tion and debate. It is the common store-house, Macedonia—and yet the apostle says, "their the people's encyclopedia. It suggests, or deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their moulds, or modifies nearly all their views. Matchless words! They are The religious press is in fact the high-priest of Paul's, and no other man's. It is the Paulian public opinion on all the great moral questions style. Such a people had no need of agents, brought before a reading community, and can-

Look at this power of the press in given de-7. We need a piety, which shall impart to partments of benevolence or reform. It has, been to every enterprise of benevolence or reuld any one of them, without its continued aid, retain its hold on the community for a single year; and it might, by a proper concentration of its power, secure for

thy cause both favor and success. Such an enterprise is that of Peace; and I verily believe it is the power of the religious press to revolutionize the war-sentiments of every Christian community, to prevent through all coming time the actual retu lempting to report nim.

losed, "it is a wonderful arrangement of wisthe custom itself. It may not be able at once eventually put an end through Christendom to om and goodness, that by means so simple, to repress every local outburst of the war-spirit, oless our race. By the mercy-seat, God puts ach of us into communication with every individual on the face of the globe! If charged

Let us state the case. There are more than results would be witnessed! God, even our fifty religious newspapers in this country; and, angel would sound, and voices proclaim on istry and the church, they can scarce high—The kingdoms of this world are he-come the kingdoms of our Lord and of his fluence through the land. In every city, town and village, in every college and theological seminary, in every church, every Sabbath and school, in almost every hallowed nursery of intellect, epinion and character there weekly advocates of truth and duty are found exerting an influence which few can either escape, or permanently resist, and, it they would all combine their efforts, they could easily leaven the whole nation with such senti-ments of peace as would render it impossible ried sea of popular favor, though we still for any set of rulers ever to involve us again in war.

Here, then, is a noble, godlike work for the religious press And will not the managers other hand, but we are not constantly trying this mighty engine take hold of the subject in earnest, spread it in all its amplitude be yet avoid them. Our path is straight forward community, and persevere until war shall come and onward, and hence the comparative to be regarded through Christendom as the leasantness and safety of the voyage.

We are now deelded, Providence permit- England? It may be done; and religious papers

was, nor ever can be, a better. Nearly all and distant, that the paper is read with inter- and the minds of men, free from the bitterness est and is doing good-accompanied with the and the fears of war, are open to the subject of conviction that to these labors, however ar- peace, and at lessure to consider its claims. duous and responsible, the providence of God The thoughtless or the indifferent may say there has called us, serve to hush our fears, and en- is now no need of efforts in this cause, and regize our faculties, and attach us more firmly would have us postpone the antidote until the to the enterprise. To please every body is but to please the enlightened and philanthro- it must be in a time like the present. No other pic Christian-the man of sound views, and will answer. We might as well preach purity has more than "one idea" on the one hand, the gutter, as plead for peace in the whirlwin and who is not over-sensitive about "vexed of wrath which immediately precedes a threatquestions" on the other-who likes holdness ened war. Now is the spring time of peace;

many there are who could easily secure us our leisure give the prominent historical one or more additional names. Why should tems to our readers. The pamphiet concludes

with the ciation. show still the feeling ject of slav A South

The rel business o to the gu us an inc himself be and who cooly pron of the day emancipat the gospe pertant su world." could read for testime every North expressions those who

cease for e its very ne doings of time." Th the Secreta by Dr. Lafe American was duly is unanswered which is su labor as re-row bounds

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all membe holders of i light which must so fea those who r. The book treasure, as contain are my heart's go forth and the great w to slaves, as of the just-for the Lore I am Second

Church in slavery. "Wherea our country the Baptist ed by it on Whereas, the Baptist them in suc ence uphole Resolved, he a greatsi or support duty of all

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Bap The foll sent to the pastor of the " We has are rapidly and, bence on the 3d passed, wi entire unar Voted, Ti that intempolaries with the classed with the classed with the classes with

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tist Chure year elever to its numb tary of th Society ad cause, an standing c mitted th which wer " The A

"The A whose destrion of the mands o own cour money, as needed fo Testamen tute famili llow man our very of how can "The S printing of the statement of the sta

with the last letter of the church to the Asso- received the ruinous vices and degrading chation. We have taken the liberty to insert this in another column, as it will serve to show still farther to our friends in the South, the feeling of Northern churches on the subject of slavery. It was written by the paster.

Leventh hour be blessed with the salvation of God? Shall not we, who have been enriched by his Spirit, return to him the Lamp of Life, that he may not stumble into the pit of woe?

"In Germany, Denmark and Greece, there is great decitation of the word of life.

A Southerner on Missionary Ground.

The relations sustained by some Northerners to Southern citizens, by the intercourse of business or the ties of kindred, renders them utterly impervious to any impressions relative.

"In Germany, Denmark and Greece, there is great destitution of the word of life.

"Africa, long neglected, and deeply injured, is now accessible at several points, and our missionaries are translating and printing the Scriptures for her sable sons, one hundred million of whom need the blessed Bible.

Shall we not adjust the sable sons, one founded million of whom need the blessed Bible. utterly impervious to any impressions relative to the guilt involved by slave-holding or the real evil of the system. But we have before us an instance of a Southern man, who has himself been engaged in the traffic of slaves, and whose relatives are all slave-holders, cooly pronouncing this—"the direct practice of the days of darkness," and regarding the emancipation of the slaves, "next to carrying the gospel to every creature, the most important subject that interests and agitates the world." Would that every Southern man could read the following letter, and the similar testimonies which almost every week brings before the public eye. Would that every Northern man would ponder well such expressions of deliberate conviction from expressions of deliberate conviction from those who "know whereof they speak," and case for ever apologizing for a sin which "in its very nature, is in keeping with the worst doings of the worst people of the darkest time." The following letter was written to the Secretary of the Am. & For. A. S. Society by the Secretary of the Sunderlyton Cards, by the Eventy that the Secretary of the Sandwick and Secretary of the Sunderlyton Cards, by the Eventy that the Secretary of the Sandwick and Secretary of the Sunderlyton Cards, by the Eventy the Secretary of the Sandwick Secretary of the Sa

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requisite FICUS. DRD.-We Bedford, bers, etc., It is the have ever unt of all es of the e shall at concludes Sandwich Islands, March 2, 1842.

Your kind letter, with the constitution of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, was duly received, and has long lain by me unanswered because of the affliction of my eyes, which is such as to restrict my efforts at such labor as reading and writing, within very narrow bounds. There is no cause that can have my sympathies more entirely than that of the gospel to every creature, as the most important It must strike any and agitates the carried of the following that interests and agitates the carried that the carri

slave. I do regard it, meat to carrying the gospel to every creature, as the most important subject that interests and agitates the world. It must strike any mind of enlarged views as that it be printed with the Minutes and Cata-

subject that interests and agitates the world. It must strike any mind of enlarged views as wonderful, that slavery were should have existed in the United States. In its very nature, it is in keeping with the worst doings of the worst people of the darkest time. Malevolence united to power has indeed sought out and put into practice many inventions; but what has it done that exceeds in malignity, the enslaving of victims for life! That this direst practice of the days of darkness should preserve existence through the progress of truth, from midnight to noonday, and when justice is honored among men, and even in Christian charity and love are supposed to be in the most healthy and vigorous exercise, proves it to be exceedingly tenscious of life. Of all the vices which have a common origin in the evil propensities of the heart, and have been cherished during the ages of ignorance and support of Christianity! Can it be that anything good or bad can live and flourish equality well in heathen lands or Christian lands—in times of great ignorance, or during the prevalence of much light—when and where selfishness is acknowledged to be the spring of action, or when justice and love move the heart to sympathy and good will? It should seem to be abourd to think so; and yet slavery presents us this anomaly. But I may well spare my eyes the labor of penning such remarks to you. There are two circumstances that may be supposed to centribute much to increase my concern for slaves and slaveholdors in the U.S. First, the injury which I inflicted upon this among the prevalues of the professing Christians, and all members of evangelical churches, are still holders of slaves, not withstanding the flood of light which has been poured out, and which must so fearfully increase the accountability of those who resist its inflaence.

The books which have been and will still be of much use. The facts and the reasoning they contain are such as avery one should hear; and political spirants. Great rancour of feelings in great twork of turni

the great work of turning the hearts of masters to slaves, and of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just—to make ready a people prepared for the Lord. With sentiments of esteem, I am very truly yours,

I am very truly yours,

THOMAS LAFON.

Second Baptist Church, Worcester.

The following is an expression of the viewes entertained and adopted by the 2d Baptist Church in Worcester on the subject of slavery.

"Whereas, domestic slavery, as it exists in our country, is encouraged by a portion of the Baptist Church at the South, and defended by it on the authority of the Bible, and Whereas, it is supposed that a portion of the Baptist Church at the North countenance them in such a course, and thus, by their influence uphold the system of slavery, therefore Resolved, That this church believe slavery to the a great sin against God, and a reproach to the Christian church, having no countenance or support from the Bible: and that it is the Resolved, That this church believe slavery to be a great sin against God, and a reproach to the Christian church, having no countenance or support from the Bible; and that it is the duty of all Christians to use every suitable measures for the immediate removal of this sin from the church and the world."

Baptist Church, Grafton.

The following is an extract from a letter sent to the Watchman, by Rev. Prof. Newton, pastor of the Church in Grafton.

"We have felt that the time has come when it is duty for us to speak out our views on some of those important moral causes which are rapidly enlisting the interests of Christians, and, hence, at a regular meeting of this church, on the 3d inst., the following votes were passed, with perfect cordiality and almost entire unanimity of sentiment.

Voted, That it it the sentiment of this church that intemperance and slaveholding should be classed with other prominent sins, which Christians are bound not to fellowship.

Voted, That, in accordance with the above sentiment, we do not fellowship, as Christians, those who are essentially implicated in the sin of slaveholding, nor those who use essentially intoxicating drinks, as articles of refreshment, entertainment or common traffic.

Pror the Christian Reflector.

Philadelphia Association.

The one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of this body, the oldest Baptist association in the province of the church, if in their power, to procure it. But our experience is the total the christian denended. In such instances, as it is the supply of the church, if in their power, to procure it. But our experience of the ministry of the word is not only needed but demanded. In such instances, as it is the supply of the church, if in their power, to procure it. But our experience is the supply of the church, if in their power, to procure it. But our experience is the spirit of the Highest may entition of the same turns of the spirit of the Highest may entities at the spirit of the Biglies to some of the difficulties attending this serin

Thisadelphia Association.

The one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of this body, the oldest Baptist association in the United States, was held on the 5th of October, in the meeting-house of the Eleventh Baptist Church, Philadelphia. During the past year eleven hundred and ninety-five were added to its numbers by baptism. The Home Secretary of the American and and Foreign Bible Society addressed the meeting in behalf of the cause, and was very kindly received. The

istration of the sanctuary, as the direct means penses. Query. Who'll pay Mr. Gray's bills of advancing the interests committed to us as in Boston? Probably his friend. Ellevidue of advancing the interests committed to us, as in Boston? Probably as members of the body of Christ.

members of the body of Christ.

Our church is measurably, as we trust, in healthy condition.

There are a few who do not give such decided evidences of personal piety as is desirable, but of the main body we have comfortable hope. We have separated several from us that we might not return you a list in any one instance merely mominal. There is not a person of whom we have any proper ground for fear returned, whose case is not already the subject of investigation.

Gerry Austin, the slave altoracy.

N. B. LATIMER IS FREE. He was offered at \$500 and \$650 early last evening, and about \$1-2, P. M. we clasped his free lands, \$400 only having been paid. Gray's power of attorney for the wife is given up. In return, Latimer promises not to commence any action against Gray, Coolidge or Wilson.

If we understand the matter correctly, the

the soundness of the faith or the pious feelings in in this city.

This case has aroused the attention of our citizens to the present condition of our laws, anticipations when it will be joyful to meet again, even to that great Association which

thirty; by letter, twenty-eight; restored, one.
Dismissed, twenty-eix; excluded, nine; erased, twenty-one; died, three. Present number, four hundred and sixty.

GREAT SALE OF HUMAN FLESH IN

Dedication in Braintree.

The Baptist Meeting House in Braintree, was opened for public worship on Wednesday, the 9th inst., with appropriate services. The Introductory Prayer was offered by Rev. T. Conant of Hanover; Sermon by Rev. H. Clark of Randolph; Prayer of Dedication by Rev. Isaac Smith of Stoughton; Closing Prayer by Rev. B. Miner of Dorchester. The meeting house is very neat and convenient, with sixty pews. The church now numbers over forty members, and our prayer is that God may send them a pastor. The sermon was founded on Psalm 27: 4,—"One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to enquire in his temple,"—and was highly appropriate to the occasion. The congregation was favored with singing by the choir belonging to the Rev. Dr. Storr's church.

Some of our readers may, perhaps, entertain the antiquated notion that all who are born on the soil of Massachusetts are free—at the number of the exact reverse, however, is true. We are all presumed to be slaves until the contrary is shown. The exact reverse, however, is true. We are all presumed to be slaves until the contrary is shown. The exact reverse, however, is true. We are all presumed to be slaves until the contrary is shown. The exact reverse, however, is true. We are all presumed to be slaves until the contrary is shown. The exact reverse, however, is true. We are all presumed to be slaves until the contrary is shown. The exact reverse, however, is true. We are all presumed to be slaves until the contrary is shown. The Dedication in Braintree.

ing and News Room. The editor of the Evening Bullentin, who has travelled extensively in Europe, says this is one of the most beautiful and extensive rooms he ever saw in any city. Workmen are actively engaged upon the different fixtures, and when completed and furnished, it will be one of the proudest ornaments of Boston.

The Liberation of Latimer.

future. Imperfect as our Constitutions possible, for a slave-holder to rescue his prop-

whose case is not already the subject of investigation.

Our interest in the benevolent objects we have been accustomed to patronize, continues, and we hope we shall ever be ready to cooperate in everything pure and lovely, and of good report. To many charities we have contributed, particular account of which has not been kept, and therefore we omit the naming of any. During the past year we have reversed the interior of our meeting-house at an expense of about \$1,000; and otherwise made it more convenient for public worship.

Since your last session we have been favored with revival seasons. Several persons have been hopefully converted. We are in entire union and know nothing to interrupt or disturb the soundness of the faith or the pious feelings.

eration. The Boston Courier of Saturday ever breaks up.

Our alterations are, added by baptism, contains the following article, which we

GREAT SALE OF HUMAN FLESH IN BOSTON.

Some of our readers may, perhaps, enter-

with singing by the choir belonging to the Rev. Dr. Storr's church.

The Baptist Meeting House in Randolph, having undergone essential alteration, enlargement and repairs, will be re-opened for religious worship, with appropriate exercises, on Thursday, the first day of December. Public service to commence at 1-2 past 1 o'clock, P. M. Ministering, and other brethren and friends are hereby affectionately invited to attend.

| Docket, and the slave in his custody. Now this law, while it is law, should be obeyed; but every good citizen should use the most persevering and exercises on take the slave in his custody. Now this law, while it is law, should be obeyed; but every good citizen should use the most persevering and exercise force he whost persevering and exercise in the slave in his custody. Now this law, while it is law, should be obeyed; but every good citizen should use the most persevering and earnest efforts to have it repealed. And while it is law, should be obeyed; but every good citizen should use the most persevering and earnest efforts to have it repealed. And while it is law, the list is law, while it is law, the list is law, while it is law, while it is law, while it is law, the list is law, while it is law, the list is law, the l attend.

New Chapel.—The beautiful edifice which the Rev. Mr. Turnbull's society has been erecting, on Harrison Avenue, is nearly completed. The style of architecture is remarkably chapters and appropriate—especially within. The congregation expect to enter it early next month.

Baldwin Place Chapel.—The new and spacious vestry in the basement of the meeting-house in Baldwin Place was opened last Sabbath. The louse will be completed and man, Now mark, Mr. Editor, the consistency of the whole proceedings. The jailer refuses

Baldwin Place Chapel.—The new and spacious vestry in the basement of the meeting-house in Baldwin Place was opened last Sabbath. The house will be completed and re-entered in a week or two.

Baptist Chapel, Roxbury.—This house has been much enlarged within a few years, but again becoming too strait for the congregation, it was decided a few weeks since to alter its internal arrangement so as to make an addition of several pews. The house has accordingly undergone a thorough revision, which much improves its appearance, and affords pleasant seats for at least one hundred more hearers.

The New Custom House.—This noble and massive structure was open during two days of the last week for public examination. It is well worth visiting, though it will yet be a long time before it is completed. The roof of that portion which is covered, the north wing, is of large slabs of granite—the only roofing of the kind, we believe, in the country.

The rooms are all arched, and some of them are of large dimensions. They were visited and admired by thousands.

The Merchants' Exchange.—The Rotunda, in this magnificent building, is soon to be opened by Messrs. Harnden & Co., as a Reading and News Room. The editor of the Evening Rullennin who have travelled even.

Suicide of John C. Colt.

The New York papers contain the intelligence that the famous Colt has relieved the hangman of his trouble, and added to the catalogue of his sins the guilt of suicide. We give the following brief statement of the facts in the case. At five minutes to four his cell was entered by the Sheriff and Dr. Anthonthe latter personage opening the door and immediately drawing back, exclaimed, "As I Never was the anti-slavery feeling of Boston thought!" On going into the cell, there lay o thoroughly tested as it has been within the last week. The result is abundantly gratify. Colt on his back, stretched out at full length ing for the present and full of promises for upon the bed, quite dead, but not cold. A clasp knife like a small dirk, with a broken and Laws are, it is proved to be next to im- handle, was sticking in his heart. He had stabbed himself in about the fifth rib on the erty in human flesh, when once it has found a left side. His temples were yet warm. His lodgment in Boston. It will seldom be at- vest was open, the blood had flowed freely, tempted, we think, again ; if attempted, it will and his hands, which were placed across his prove unsuccessful. We did fear a different belly, were very bloody; he had evidently result. We trembled for poor Latimer, and worked and turned the knife round and round for the honor of Boston humanity. Still the in his heart after he had stabbed himself, undepth and wide extent of sympathy on his til he made quite a large gash. His body was behalf, the fact that not a few colored per-sons, or known abolitionists merely, were oused to the fact that a fugitive slave was in open, and his eyes partly open. Dr. Hosack prison here, and likely to be carried back to bondage, but thousands and tens of thousands him dead.

of the most intelligent and influential, were his excited advocates and friends, inspired us with hope-hope, which, we rejoice to say, is the body of the unfortunate man. The varinow consummated fruition. When on Friday ous officers of the county and of the city orning, the news of his liberation was cir- prison, as also the Rev. Dr. Anthon, who had culated, congratulations of joy were on the attended the deceased, were closely examined lips of every one. It was announced in the Society addressed the meeting in behalf of the cause, and was very kindly received. The standing committee on the Bible Society, submitted the following report and resolution which were adopted.

"The American and Foreign Bible Society, whose design is to aid in the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, in all lands, demands our warmest co-operation. In our mands our warmest co-operation. In our money, and of time and personal effort, is needed founding and distributing Bibles and Testaments, by sale or gratuitously, to destitute families, Sunday schools and individuals. How many a e living and dying, almost after the families, Sunday schools and individuals. How many a eliving and dying, almost after the word and the converted, conducted by our very doors, destitute of the word of life! The Society is engaged in translating and printing the Scriptures in the language of our native Indian tribes. The poor red man has lips of every one. It was announced in the Latimer Journal of that morning as follows:

"We stop the press in order to state that the petition to Mr. Eveleth, mentioned in another column, having excited much commotion among the high powers of the city, and fears being entertained of sundry removals, indictments, &c. for misuse of public property, it was hinted to Gray that something must be done. Accordingly, a proposition was made in were. "Yes, I will dis with Christian Columns and the columns of the means are the columns."

tified that the wound was made most skilfully, Died, at Forest Hill, Sydenham, Sir John and that its easy access to the heart, the blade penetrated an inch and a half into the left ventricle, betrayed an intimate knowledge of antomy.

Cowan. Re was elected Lord Mayor of London in 1837, and was created a baroot on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the city anatomy.

On Thursday, 27th ult., at Bamburgh, at the

ventricle, betrayed an intimate knowledge of anatomy.

The jury returned a verdict that John C. Colt came to his death by a wound inflicted by himself in his left treast with a knife, but the jury are unable to say by what means he became possessed of the knife.

Thus, says the Daily Bee, has this wretched being ended his existence! His conduct during his interviews with the clergyman to whom he expressed his belief in future rewards and punishments, uniting with him in prayer, and subsequently confessing his belief in Christ, the justice of his Creator, and his hopes of future pardon and salvation—when contrasted with the motives that must have actuated his breast during his last moments, presents a striking picture to contemplate.

Christianity could not have penetrated the last moments of his existence, but from the first moment of his trial to that of his last moments of his trial to that of his last moments of his trial to that of his last moments. During the time it me in the first moment of his trial to that of his last moments. During the time it me is a constant of the corn speculators. Her memory will long survive in the heart of her country will long survive in the heart of her country. The losses of the corn speculators in England, by the recent harvest, are estimated at won militon pounds sterling.

The tunnel on the line of the Sheffeld and heart him to the recent harvest, are estimated at won militon pounds sterling.

The tunnel on the line of the Sheffeld and heart him to the recent harvest, are estimated at won militon pounds sterling.

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The tunnel on the line of the Sheffeld and and he

Christianity could not have penetrated the last moments of his existence, but from the first moment of his trial to that of his last pulsation, he seems to have been under the influence of a false system of morals—a perverted sense of honor—and a sentiment that is at utter variance with the mysterious revelations of Christianity or the sacred institutions of Christianity or the sacred institutions of Christianity or the sacred institutions of justice in civilized society, the practice of which has precipitated him upon the fatal precipice, and to the diffusion of which principles may also be traced the cause of much of the immorality and crime of the present age.

Correction.—We learn that our list of names of the members of the Worcester Conference was deficient. To it should be added those of Rev. U. Underwood, of Sutton, and Rev. A. Robbins, of Uxbridge. If any other were omitted, we shall be happy to announce them on being informed. One hundred and the property has been immense, and it with them.

Rev. A. Robbins, of Uxbratge. It any other were omitted, we shall be happy to announce them on being informed. One hundred and them on being informed. One hundred and fifty laymen have been reported—all but two from laymen have been destroyed by fire, and three bundred families reduced to destitution. New England. A noble representation.

rticles of great excellence, one entitled reminiscences of Samuel Stillman, D. D." written by Dea. Loring of this city. Production:

"Am I a Christian?"

The excellent volume, which we announced me weeks since, under the above title, is noticed by the Editors of the Baptist Memorial

as follows;

It is with great pleasure that we meet with this valuable little work from the pen of our venerable friend. We rejoice to see him at his advanced age, and amid the infirmities of a period to which revelation has assigned as its portion, "labor and sorrow," still conferring benefits upon the church by the use of his pen and press. Deacon Loring, as an editor, has done much for our church in Now England; his situation on the walls of Zion has enabled him to discern the signs of the times, and he has o discern the signs of the times, and he has ere given us a book marked by sound, discrim-acting views of the divine life. We are strong-y impressed with a belief that this little treatise r impressed with a belief that this little treatise ould do great good in many churches that we now. We ask for it the careful reading of our rethren; and if they think with us, they will trive to scatter it among the recent additions o our churches. The arrangement of the volto our churches. The arrangen ume is in fifteen short chapters.

General Intelligence.

BY THE ACADIA, thirteen days later from England.

By THE ACADIA, thirteen days later from England.

The Acadia has forty-six passengers and a very large mail. The European intelligence is not very important. The steamer Columbia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday night, 29th ult. The steamer British Queen arrived safely in Cowes Roads at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst. She was obliged to put into Fayst, by the severity of the weather, where she remained seven days. The West India Steamer Medway was at Fayal when the British Queen Medway was at Fayal when the British Queen left, but was to leave for England next day.

Mr. O'Connell, as Lord Mayor, has resigned the civic chair, and Alderman George Rose has become his successor.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and their Illustrious Face of the civic chair, and Alderman George Rose has become his successor.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and their Illustrious Face of the polyment of good health at Windsor.

Solomon Herschell, Chief Rabbi of the Polish and German Jews in England, died in London on the 31st ult.

Messrs. Goodard & Hill, American merchants and factors, at Birmingham, have failed for civity thomsand pounds sterling.

Lord Melbourne has been exceedingly unwell at Brockett Hall, Herts, but is now recovering on similar charactery, will at Brockett Hall, Herts, but is now recovering on similar charactery, will at Brockett Hall, Herts, but is now recovering on similar charactery, will at Brockett Hall, Herts, but is now recovering on his indispositions.

It will give all admirers of true poetry gratification of the polish of the Solomon on the 31st ult.

Wessrs. Goodard & Hill, American merchants and factors, a Birmingham, have failed for civity thomsand pounds sterling.

Lord Melbourne has been exceedingly unwell at Brockett Hall, Herts, but is now recovering on his indispositions.

It will give all admirers of true poetry gratification to hear that her Majesty has conferred a pension of £300 a year upon William Wordswith the control of the polish of t

STUART'S HINTS ON PROPUECY.—We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of the 2nd edition of this work, which contains a a review of Duffield not embraced in the 1st edition. This volume, to be appreciated, must be read. We intended a full notice of it, but necessity compels us to defer it, as also a notice of Noehden's German Grammar, edited by Rev. Prof. Sears, until next week.

The Sentence of Colt.—The opinion of Governor Seward, refusing to commute or in any way disturb the sentence of Colt, was common any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of Governor Seward, refusing to commute or in any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of Governor Seward, refusing to commute or in any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of Governor Seward, refusing to commute or in any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of Governor Seward, refusing to commute or in any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of Governor Seward, refusing to commute or in any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of Governor Seward, refusing to commute or in any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of Governor Seward, refusing to commute or in any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of Governor Seward, refusing to commute or in any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of Governor Seward, refusing to commute or in any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of Governor Seward, refusing to commute or in any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of the any way disturb the sentence of Colt. —The opinion of any way disturb t THE SENTENCE OF COLT .- The opinion of

will be kept shackled until the day of the cerebing written by Den. Loring of this city Productions of this kind will give to the Memorial inestimable value.

**We learn that the revival in Salem is progressing with great power. The body slips at Rev. Mr. Barnard's, are crowded with inquirers, and a deep interest and solemnity prevail. Some remarkable conversions are said to have occurred.

Where Colman labored

**A little to the south of Chittagong, we passed the mouth of the Cruscool river, where is sittated the Mag village of Cox's Bazar, containing perhaps six hundred houses. Here the excellent Colman labored a few months and died. Loath to quit the place at the beginning of the rains, and spend that long period away from his people, he remained, and fell at his post. The insalubrity of this spot to foreigners seems not easily accounted for. It stands only two or three miles from the open sea, on lofty ground, at the termination of the "White cliffs," and has no jungle very near. Colman's bungalo stood on a hill facing the sea, and there seemed to reason why a temperate and prudent man might not remain safely. But this whole coast seems deadly to foreigners.

Of such cases as that of Colman, I have earned the particulars of some twenty or more, who, trusting to caulion and a divine blessing on well-meant endeavors, and willing to hazard all things for the heathen, have staid where others dare not stay, and, sooner or later, fallen by the country fever. The Lord forgive those, who, without having seen a mission, pronounce the whole scheme mercenary. An idle, luxurious, and selfish missionary I have not yet seen.

No missionary has resided at Cox's Bazar since Mr. Colman's decease. Mr. Fink has sometimes visited the place, and for a few months twe native assistants were stationed there. About twenty of the inhabitants had become Christians before Mr. Colman's arrival, some of whom removed to Akyab. The rest are dead, excluded, or scattered. The town must be an out-station from Chittagong. The population i

become Christians before Mr. Colman's arrival, some of whom removed to Akyab. The rest are dead, excluded, or scattered. The town must be an out-station from Chittagong. The population is constantly diminishing.

Malcom's Travels.

Malcom's Travels.

Deaths.

Notices.

The Ministerial Conference of the Boston Baptist Association, will hold its next meeting at the house of Rev. Henry Clarke in North Randolph, on Thursday the first day of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M., Essays are expected from Bro. Turnbull, Crowell, Crane, Colver, and Greene; and exceptical interpretations of select passages of Scripture from Bro. Medbury, Caldicot, Olmstead and Crowell.

WM II are constant of the Control of the Contro

Brookline, Nov. 21, 1842. WM. H. SHAILER. Sec. PROVISIONAL FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE. The next regular meeting will be held at the house of the chairman, 64 Hanover Birret, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 A. M.
A pinctual and general attendance is requested.
Simon G. Shirelay, Chairman.
Charles W. Denison, Secretary.



New Year's Gift. WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUTH.

A WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUTH,

"HE YOUTH'S COMPANION is a small
juvenile paper published by N. WILLIS, at
he Office of the Boston Recorder, No. 11, Cornhult,
Souton. Prec One Bodies in selection.

This paper commenced in June, 1827, and has had a seady
recease of subscribers were since. It is intended to convey
leligous and Moral Instruction in a manner the most interest
and impressive to Children and Youth. The articles it
outside are mostly in the marcaive form, and are generally
inseed under the following heads—whereton, Richgens, United,
The Liberty, Bearcedense, Natural History, Brady,
Selfernit, Peetry. Many of those articles are illustrated by
Pretures.

siderais, Postry. Many of these articles are illustrated by Citizen.

The number of Companion has been office and in Ribbalk. The number of the companion has been office and the side of the side of the companion of the side of the sid

the sasts of all Econoglical denominations, and it is adopted the sasts of all Econoglical denominations.

From the Philadelphia Cariation Observer, of 8th January, 18 "A Fieldy Paper for Youth.—We have assumed severences numbers of the Youth's Companion. The columns of the most and religious instruction, presented in impression of the Fourth of the Columns of the

ing to the restorment of the presented to recommend to the restorment of the restorm

impress the lineaments of truth and pirty on the inflat mind."

From the specimens of the Youth's Companion that we have received, we judge it to be worthy of the commendation bestowed upon it by the writer in the Hoston Recorder."

From the sharecon Truceller, of Dr. 50, 1866.

"YOUTH's COMPANION.—This little weekly visites new finds its way into almost every village, and is sought for by thousands of boys and grifs, who lister to its cosmort, and are guided by its instructions. No bester gift can be gut into the state of the commencement of a new year, to order the Youth's Companion."

h."

From the Fermont Chronicle, of Nov., 1841.

OUR's COMPANION. — Among all its rivals, we much
te do not find its especiar, mar — those for whom it is
ted being judges — its equal."

OPINION OF SUBSCRIBERS.

CHIEF from a Gendlemon on Methohre County, Mass., dated May 29, 1810.

"I take pleasure in saying that I have paid for no paper with more chertfulness saying that I have paid for no paper with more chertfulness saying that I have paid for no paper with more chertfulness saying that I have paid for one, preinably, has been more useful in my family.

Latter to the Ebitor, dated Athens., Ges., Oct. 21, 1841.

"Your fittle publication is highly valued by my family, and we would not be deprived of it for five times the coat.

Very respectfully, your ob't, servant, J. B., Letter to the Edder, dated Sauthbridge, Mass., Dec. 32, 1840.

"Ms. WILLIS., Dear Sir, —Since writing you on the 21st int., Mr. J. C., of this town, has requested me to continue his Youth's Companion another year. He had concluded to discontinue it, but this little dangiter was ac effected with the idea of losing it, that he has changed his No. 21st. Dec. 31, 1840.

Sites to the Editor, dated Atholison, N. J. Dec. 31, 1840.

Sites to the Editor, dated Atholison, N. J. Dec. 31, 1840.

Sites to the Editor, dated Atholison, N. J. Dec. 31, 1840.

Sites to the Editor, dated Atholison, N. J. Dec. 31, 1840.

Sites to the Editor, dated Atholison, N. J. Dec. 31, 1840.

Sites to the Editor, dated Atholison, No. 10 constituting years paper. In my family it is highly valued. We have it bound; and much is it read by our own and other children who occasionally visit us. Yours, &c. C. S. A.*

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Youth's Component, dated "We have found your Company our children. After we have thoroughly used it, we have, it passed to the little high to use in the important business of educating our children. After we have thoroughly used it, we have, it passed cover to other peops and destitute families, where it has been heartly reserved."

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated Congling, Ct., Abox, 1841.

"I know of no publication with which have been mere declinated in the processing the control of the processing the pound of the pound and

The Great Commission.

The Great Commission.

A PRIZE RSSAY.

The Great Commission, or the Christian Carch constituted and charred to convey the gospet to the world. By the Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of "Mammon," "Great Teacher," &c., with an introductory Essay, by Rev. Witiam R. Williams, D. D., of New York. 12mo. cloth, 484 pp.

173—This work was written in consequence of the offer of a prize of two hundred entiness by several grounders individuals in Scotland for the best essay on "the duty people, of astration to the uncestightened nations of the people, of astration to the uncestightened nations of the people, of astration to the uncestightened nations of the carch." The adjudicators (David Welch, Righl Wardlaw, Henry Medville, Jabez Bunting, Thomas S. Crish), state "that forty-tone cassays were received, and after much deliberation, the essay of Dr. Harris was placed first? They were influenced in Usir decision by the sentiment, arrangement, style, and competencies on the prize.

Convents—Unit 1. The missionary enterprise viewed agnerally in its relation to the world a God. The Scipture theory of Christian instrumentality for the conversion of the world, stated and explained. The theory flustrated

Christian Missions, for the increased activity of the Church
Part III. Encouragement to Christians to prosecute the missionary enterprise.
Part IV. Objections to the missionary enterprise.
Part IV. The wants of the Christian Church as a Missionary Society examined
Part VI. Mostres to enforce entire devotedness to the Missionary enterprise.

From the numerous and extended notices and excises of the work the following extracts are given to show the

The work the following extracts are given to show the "operation of the work the following extracts are given to show the "operation of the state of the corner of the cor

argumentation conclusive. Prenches especially should read R: they will renew their strength over its noble pages.

Prenches especially should read R: they will renew their strength over its noble pages.

Observer.—This is not the fart prize case by the same author. Those who have read the Great Feasher and Mampaon need no other recommendation to this.

Christian Secretary.—To recommend this work to the frends of missions of all denominations would be but found the strength of the credit of having applied a new lever to that great moral machine, which by the blessing of God is destined to evangelus the world.

Mercatile Insert.—In displict in a facetish manner the destined in the strength of th

The Leadon "Congregational Augustan thus searches the works that we have yet acen, at all apprendens in the comprehensivenes and perspicuity of its arrangement, we do not think the comprehensivenes and perspicuity of its arrangement, we do not think the commendation of a contemporary critic at all extravagant, when speaking of Dr. Harrier work he says: There is a remarkable completeness absent it. It is so comprehensive, that nothing seems to have been omitted; and yet such is the nainty preserved, that with all the warlety of thought and illustration introduced, every thing hears upon the single solder which was every thing hears upon the single solder which was allested the same of the same solder when the same interest the impression upon the reader's mind, until in the end it is completely at the will of the seconspished encylet."

Published and sold by GOULD, KENDALL & List-COLN, 59 Washington St. Boston.

In early youth I knew him. He was fair, And frank, and kind. Each knew but to admire, Admired him but to love. His generous heart Sought out the suffering and relieved them. Grace Admired him but to love. His generous Sought out the suffering and relieved the Sat smiling on his features, and his form An angel might have coveted. He was The pride of every circle where he m In boybood, his fond heart unwarily Like himself, was loved, and fair of fi And beautiful of countenance. Nor was she of that baser number, flattering to deceive. In childlish sports they roamed together—each The other told the unsophisticated that Of love—nor dreamed of sudness in their path. Their hopes were fair, the morn was cloudless—they thought of nothing but the long, and fair, And sunny days of life; which seemed before Them self, was loved, and fair of form; tiful of countenance. Nor was she

Sudden-dark portentous clouds came o'er Sudden—dark portenious clouds came
Their glowing hopes. The lovely Julia sinks
Upon a bed of pain. Her dark blue eye
Has lost its lustre. Burning fever rages in
Her voins, and anguish speaks in every glance,
In every feature. Franklin, Franklin, she
Exclaims: Do stand beside me, for I fear That I must die. He's at her bed-side. Sad The scene! He grasps her lily hand, and lays It to his throbbing breast. He speaks not, for His heart's too full for utterance. He sheds No tear, for this would bring relief. He stands A moment, and is calm. She's here, he cries At last—and if there's aught in human skill, She must not—shall not die—

With all that's terrible, seems close upon Its victim. Spare-Oh spare her longer yet Her frantic lover cries to heaven. But, all is unavailing; and she sinks into The cold embrace. Her even say The cold embrace. Her eyes gazed fondly on Him till they're fixed in death. She tries to sooths Him will they're fixed in death. She tries to soothe Him with her gentle voice till accent fails. She throws her stiffened arms about his neck, And with a feeble groan, breathes out at once Her spirit to the giver. Is she gone, He cries. He prints a kiss upon her marble cheek, And then in hopeless anguish turns away. Her father, mother, sisters too, And brothers mourn. But none can know his loss. All—all his hopes are fied. The fountain of His life is dried. But now, he nerves his soul To bear the trial. And as the huge rent rock Stands firm—so then did he, unmoved, meet all

The hears of trust. And as the nuge rent rock Stands firm—so then did he, numowed, meet all That's dread, in sorrow's storm. He followed next The hearse, chief mourner to the grave. He heard The grating tomb doors close upon his love, And felt that all 'twas dear to him was left. To moulder in the dear the storm cautie of feeth. And felt that all 'twas dear to him was ien.
To moulder in the deep damp vault of death.
A settled melancholy fixed upon
His features. Nought could make him smile again.
His common friends and kindred tried in vain
The cheer his sinking heart. But no! He sought

One week passed on, and sadness changed For maniac rage. He called aloud for her He loved so deeply and so true. Why comes She not—has she grown cold like other friends? It cannot be. I cannot the I cannot her I c Seemed flickering in its socket. Friends in tears Came round to gaze on the sad scene. Twas sad Indeed to see him die. I took his hand, Watched the retreating pulse, and noiseless breath; And as they ceased, methought to see his soul Fly swiftly up to meet the waiting angel of His dear departed Julia.

Aliford, Conn.

The Family.

The Weary finding rest.

The following affeting story was related by Mr. Dudley, an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at the anniversary of the Birmingham Sunday School Union. In the country of Kent lives, or lived a

clergyman and his lady, who took a very active part in the Sabbath School connected with his church. They had in the school a boy, the only son of a widow, who was notoriously wicked, despising all the earnest prayers and admonitions of the clergyman, who, out of pity for his poor widowed mother, kept him in the school 18 months; at length he found it absolutely necessary to dismiss the lad, as a warning to others. He soon after enlisted as a soldier in a regiment that was soon ordered to America, it being during the last American war. Some time after, the poor widow called upon the clergyman to beg a bible of the smallest size. 'Surprised at such a request from an individual who was evidently on the verge of eternity, and who he knew had one or two Bibles of large print, which she had long used to good rpose, he inquired what for. She answered, "A regiment is going out to America, and I want to send it to my poor boy; and oh! sir, who knows what it may do!"

She sent the Bible which the clergyman gave her, by a pious soldier, who, upon arrival at their destination found the widow's son the very ringleader of the regiment in every description of vice. After the soldier had made himself known he said, "James, your mother has sent you her last present."

"Ah!" he replied, in a careless manner, "is she gone at last? I hope she has sent me some cash."

The pious soldier told him he believed the poor widow was dead; "but," said he, "she has sent you something of more value than gold or silver, (presenting him the Bible.) and James, it was her dying request, that you would read one verse, at least, of this book every day; and can you refuse her dying charge?"

"Well," said James, "it is not too much to ask (opening the Bible), so here

He opened the Bible at the words. · Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

"Well," said he, "that is very odd. I have opened to the only verse in the Bible that I could ever learn by heart, when I was in the Sunday School; I never could for the life of me, commit another. It is very strange! but who is this me, that is mentioned in the verse?"

The pious soldier asked if he did not

He replied that he did not.

The good man then explained it to him; spoke to him of Jesus, and exhibited the truth and invitations of the gospel. They walked to the house of the chaplain, where they had further conversation; the result was, that from that hour he became a changed man, and was as noted for exemplary conduct, as before he had been for his wickedness.

regiment in which he was, engaged with report reached us, as he stood before the comthe enemy; at the close of which the pious soldier, in walking through the to an entire consecration of all to Christ, alluded field of blood, beheld, under a large to that meeting of the American Board. Said James had gone to his eternal rest.

held the Bible in his hand; there were no tears of joy streamed down his face. These are less than fifty pages stained with the the feelings which pervade the hearts of all blood of poor James. How encouraging, intelligent Western Christians. Surely this is said Mr. D., is this for Sabbath School a token of good to Zion; and as we witness teachers to persevere; for, should there be but one seed sown, it might, as in the call on our souls to magnify his holy name." case of the widow's son, produce a plentiful harvest. The only verse he ever ommitted to memory, was the means, in the hand of the Holy Spirit, of bringing him out of darkness into marvellous light; struct their hearers as to the perpetuity and and James is now, we trust, joining the song of the redeemed in heaven.

The Bad Lump.

livered a temperance lecture on board a and newspapers; I do not say religious papers, but all papers into which such discussions will be admitted. Distinguished men, especially in New York and New Haven.

state of health in consequence of drinking, he induced him, amidst the discouragements of the tavern-keeper, at whose landlord prophesied that he would nor country without a Sabbath. keep his pledge a year, or that if he did, he would never renew it. As the year was coming to a close, "the old sailor" called upon the man, and secured his months. "Ah," said the landlord, "did ciple in his soul, I know not a better what will you take?" and suiting the himself "a follower of Christ?" action to the word, he placed a decanter

"But," said the visiter, "I have signed the pledge again for 999 years, with the begging tour for the cause of missions, he called

ou go on as you have done, you will not talents and piety. After he had stated to his ive another year."

ng will make it any better."

"It is all," said the landlord, "because him a guinea. with much gravity, said, 'Does this donation, sir, come from your heart? If it does not, I wish not to receive it.' The nobleman was

ourse, with a hundred dollars in silver shining through the interstices,) that is my lump which has been growing for so We have been credibly informed that in one

Miscellany.

Good News.

The joy of some people rises highest at the news of a political victory; others are never so happy as in the success of a moneyed enterprise by which their wealth is increased. The safe York Observer: return of beloved friends after a long absence, produces in many bosoms indescribable pléasglad responses are made to the Macedonian cry, and at length broke the silence of the room by wherever it is raised. This was illustrated by a saying, 'We never saw any thing like this among our people.'

selecter recently published in the New York Evangelist, written from Cincinnati. Says the 'No, no, poor pagan! and you never will, till

most precluding the possibility of occupying any strings break." more territory,-yes, and almost commanding to relinquish a large part already occupied. But then was the time for the exercise of strong faith, with the works appropriate to it; and

the enemy; at the close of which the munion table, in view of the accumulating respreading oak, the dead body of James, he, 'I took up the report, intending to complete his head reclining on his Bible, which it by 9 o'clock, but it took me till 12, and it was was opened at the passage, "Come unto better than sleep. It was almost too much for me all ye that are weary," &c. Poor me to stand under. I thought I could endure ames had gone to his eternal rest.

Mr. Dudley said he had frequently eld the Bible in his hand; there were no

The Sabbath.

There should be a more general, continuous ystematic effort on the part of ministers, to in moral obligation of the fourth commandment Here we stand on firm and high ground, which we can maintain, and must maintain, or nothing is done. The press, as well as the pul-pit, should speak ably, loudly, and often on The following incident we relate on the church should be enlisted in discussing the he authority of the old sailor, who de- most prominent parts of it, in our periodicals cities, should combine their efforts to persuade Having found a man who was divested stage and steamboat owners to respect the of all decent clothing, and in a wretched Lord's day, and make them feel that it is their interest to do so.

More than all, the enterprise demands prime man, devoted to it. Can it be that God intends to prostrate all measures to obtain such house he had found him, to sign the a man? I cannot believe it, because I cannot temperance pledge for one year. The believe that he intends to leave this great

The late Dr. Porter of Andover.

It is now high time that the sincerity of a signature again. He signed it for 999 profession of Christianity should be tried by the years, with the privilege of a life lease test of dollars. That man who refuses to come years, with the privilege of a life lease afterward! When the day arrived upon which his first pledge expired, he roguishly went to visit his old friend the warms known to the company of the propose alluded to, ought not to assume the name of a Christian. He has never felt the influence of that divine avern-keeper. "There he comes," said maxim of our Saviour, "It is more blessed to the eager rum-seller, "he will have a give than to receive." He virtually declares, great spree now to pay for his long ab- that "laying up treasures on earth," providing When he arrived at the fortunes for his family, keeping up a certain tavers, he complained of a bad feeling at his stomach, and of various evils, among which was a bad lump on one side which which was a bad lump on one side, which regeneration of the world. If a man is in doubt had been growing for a number af with respect to the existence of religious prin-I not tell you it would kill you to break this, by which to try the sincerity of his Chrisoff drinking so suddenly? I wonder you tian profession: Is he willing, at the call of God, to give up a portion of his possessions to have lived as long as you have. Come, His service, and even "to forsake all" to prove

From the Heart.

ivilege of a life lease after it!"
"What a fool!" said the landlord; "if unknown, but who had heard much of Fuller's the object of his visit, his lordship observed that "Do you really think so, landlord?" he thought he should make him no donation. Certainly. Come, what will you Mr. Fuller was preparing to return, when the nobleman remarked that there was one man, to "Oh, no, landlord; I have signed the pledge again, and then this terrible lump was Andrew Fuller. Mr. Fuller immediately n my side. I do not believe that drink- replied, 'My name, sir, is Andrew Fuller.' On this the nobleman, with some hesitation, gave ou left off drinking. You will have a the donor, Mr. Fuller, looking him in the face melted and overcome with this honest frank-"Do you think I will? Well, then, so ness, and taking from his purse ten guineas be it. I will not violate my pledge, for more, said, 'There, sir, these come from my look here, landlord, (pulling out a great heart.'"

1842 versus 1843.

nany months, and as you say, it is all in of our Eastern towns, where the Millerites had consequence of signing the pledge. That commenced in a tent their meetings, a Methodist minister attended, and was invited to is what you would have had if I had not signed it, and if I have a bigger one than might speak his own views, forewarning them that every year for 999 years, I will not that he was an 1842 man. He accordingly go to drinking again!"-N. Y. Evan. preached the great reality of constant exposure MENT. The word took effect. The Millerites left the ground. The tent remains with the 1842 man preaching in it, and a powerful revival progressing. What is stronger than truth!

Blessedness of the Gospel. The following incident is related in the New

"One of our missionaries at the East, writing home a few months ago, in a letter just received, ure. Events like this rejoice, indeed, the pious, and excite their gratitude to the great Benefactor. But the greatest joy which a real, an toiling among the heathen. He speaks of the enlightened, a whole-hearted Christian experinces, is produced by the news that God's work standing around the bed of the sufferer, as she ndered, that his servants are succeeding triumphed in the hour of expiring agony, and in efforts to advance his cause, that the demands smiled sweetly in the moment of her departure. of a perishing world are heeded, and ready and One of the heathen looked on with wonder,

writer:
"The hearts of Christians almost sank within influence on the hearts of your dying friends. them, as they saw the whole world opened to their efforts, but the debts of the Board, and us to die without emotion, but the gospel only the diminishing contributions of Christians, al-

Missionary Statistics.

All attempts to obtain exact missionar perhaps never since the days of the apostles has statistics have failed. Something, however, the throne of grace been so besieged, as during is known, and what is known should be com the last year. Strong cryings and tears have municated to, and remembered by, all who love greeted the mercy-seat; and O, what rich, won- the Saviour and his precious cause. Dr. Harris erfully rich answers has the Great Head of the estimates about fourteen primary missionary church sent! We now see the embarrassments societies, in both Britain and America; of relieved, and the means granted to carry on which, he says, seven may be denominated first the missionary work with greater efficiency and rate, the remaining seven, were they blended power than ever. We see a deeper spirit of into one, would not much more than equal a piety pervading the hearts of the friends of single society of the former class. The annual Christ, and a nearer approximation to the spirit income of these societies is estimated at about of entire consecration of all to Christ; and as £505,000; (\$2,449,250), of which, about £400 My object in penning this scrap, is to inform out that these are the feelings of joy excited in the breasts of Western Christians. The exthe breasts of Western Christians. The ex-tended report of the doings of the Board at sionaries occupy about twelve hundred principal Norwich, as given in your late paper, has or central stations. At these stations are to be excited deep and wide-spread interest, and the influence of it will be felt in the contributions ordained missionaries, about five thousand

Pretty Good.

The celebrated Mrs. Robinson had written a man will ere long be averse to being seen in the thoroughfare during church service.

he forwards a dozen gooseberry tarts, which he sagacity. hopes will do for the young ladies as well."

Deferred Articles.

PUSKYISM.—The Bishop of London has delivered a charge to the clergy of his diocess, and a livered a charge to the clergy of his diocess, and the substitution of the Lordship can be fairly ranked among the Puseyites,—his charge exhibiting as many the Ruseyites,—his charge exhibiting as many the Ruseyites,—his charge exhibiting as many the Sun as the very Proteus of Episcopacy. It is but justice, however, to state, that on all insignificant points, wholly unworthy of discussion, his Lordship's opinions are plain and settled enough. He is nobly tolerant on trifles—liberal to excess on matters where liberality involves no sacrifice. Thus he tells his clergy—"In regard to worshipping towards the oby Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, and others. He would not have the clergyman, when reading, to turn his back upon the people. He approved of the manner of constructing the reading desk, which may be seen in some of our churches, which enables the eds. when reading, to turn his back upon the peo-ple. He approved of the manner of construct-ing the reading desk, which may be seen in some of our churches, which enables the clergyman to turn to the south while praying, and to the east during the lessons. He did not object to candles being placed on the altar during divine service, if they were only allowed to burn when the church or chapel was lighted up. It had been recently debated whether a clergyman should preach in his surplice, or in his academical gown. He thought that when there was only one officiating clergyman, that to burn when the state of heaving the communion service. On the whole, he thought it would be wise if the clergy would preach in their surplice. The morning, and in their gown in the afternoon."

Liverpool Times.

We stated some time

published, or the current academical year is as follows: theological students 76, law 30, medically states and the pulpit in the state for him to ascend the pulpit immediately after leaving the communion table, and thus preach in his surplice. The gown was probably first worn by lecturers when there was no communion service. On the whole, he thought it would be wise if the clergy would preach in their surplices in the morning, and in the Legislature, the expenses of the State administration are less than for several former years.

American Saltz.—The New York papers speak of having seen a specimen of salt, the first ever made in the town of Dandee in that

Liverpool Times.

Rev. Geo. Scott.—We stated some time since that this gentleman—who on his late visit to this country, received so much assistance and sympathy from our churches—had been forcibly expelled from his station as a missionary preacher in Stockholm. The excitement against him was so great—in consequence of some statements made by him while in this country—that the government were induced to close his chapel. Mr. Scott writes to the editors of the New York Observer, that he designs to publish a statement of facts in the case—facts, he says, "which will astound the Christians of England and America." He is at present in England.

Recorder.

THE PASTORAL RELATION.—Rev. A. Rankin of Chester, Vt. as we learn by the Vermont Chronicle, is engaged in collecting the views of clergymen and others, in New England, in reference to the pastoral relation, its nature, Grahamutual obligations, permanency, &c. For this purpose, he had addressed to many ministers and laymen a series of inquiries, touching the various aspects and bearings of the subject, intending to publish the correspondence which the rinquiries may elict. It is an important subject, and the interests of religion require that it should be correctly understood.

The Teloogoos.—The Teloogoos are a THE PASTORAL RELATION .- Rev. A. Ran

is estimated that the number of persons in Christendom able to read, is four times as great as it was fifty years agb. So much the greater necessity of Christians employing every facility of the press for the diffusion of religious knowl-

The Rev Dr. Merrill has retired from his duties as Pastor of the church in Middlebury, Vt. and is to engage in his office of Tieasurer and General Agent of Middlebury College, after the 19th inst. still retaining his pastoral relation.

NOVEL CASE. - Baltimore County Court has Novel Case.—Baltimore County Court has been occupied since Saturday last in trying a suit instituted in March, 1841, by George W. Warring against the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, to recover under the Act of 1715, chap. 19, triple the value of two slaves belonging to the plaintiff, who had absconded from him on the night of June 3d, 1838, and who were, it was alleged, transported over the road of the defendants, in their cars, out of the State on the morning of June 4th, 1838. After a long discussion as to the law of the case, the Court decided that in the form of action the triple damages could not be recovered; but that if the Jury were satisfied that the slaves of the plaintiff were taken off in the cars of the defendants, they would find for the plaintiff the value of the negroes. This is

in their cars, out of the State on the morning of June 4th, 1838. After a long discussion as discussion, and tother process for which the law of the case, the Court decided that in the form of action the triple damages could not be recovered; but that if the Jury were satisfied that the slaves of the plaintiff were taken off in the plaintiff the value of the negroes. This is the first time within fifty years that this Act had been proceeded under.—Bultimore American.

GREAT LIBERALITY IN THE BIBLE CAUSE.—Attending a business meeting last evening at the Bible House, we learned the pleasing fact that the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Phillips, sent yesterday to the treasurer of the American Bible Society nearly twelve hunder dollars, as the amount collected in that church after a sermon from their esteemed pastor. Wall-street Church has always done well, but in this instance they have exceeded all formed the first them was a seanonable relief to the treasurer.—X. Y. Com.

A DREADFUL SCENE.—The Charlestown, Md. News says:

A few days since, the wife of Mr. Joseph Benson, in Cecil county, was found dead, lying on the floor, by her husband, on his awakening from a drunken sleep—that both husband and wife were addicted to intemperance, and were so reduced in circumstances, as to be compelled to live in a fish house on the beach. Benson was once a respectable man. The head and face of the wife were covered with book, and there was evidence of an injury on the brash of the head, but whether from a fall or a blow, the large of the were covered with book, and there was evidence of an injury on the surviving husband, in a state of intoxication. What added to the horror of the secene was the contraction of a single note, wen in the surviving husband, in a state of intoxication. What added to the horror of the secene was the contraction of the were covered with book. What added to the horror of the secene was the contraction of the surviving husband, in a state of intoxicati

A New ORLEANS SABBATH.—Yesterday was but a repetition of the quiet Sabbath described sometime ago in this paper. Strictstillness reigned in our streets, broken by little or his wickedness.

Sometime after his conversion, the one old veteral of the Catholic bells for vespers. We think this calmness—this cessation of that bustle

engaged in the offices of education and religious instruction. About fifty of these stations have printing establishments. And all the missions combined, exhibit about 180,000 converts in Christian commission, and about 200,000 children and adults belonging to their schools.

which marks the week day, must strike the thousands of strangers now here, with some astonishment. They have doubtless heard and been induced to believe, that New Orleans is a place entirely "God-forsaken;" but actual observation disproves the slander. It is true that more persons are seen in our streets, absent from church on the Sabbath, than should be—or than is common in Northern is but the common in Northern is but the streets. than is common in Northern cities, but the ces-sation of temporal business is general. The other matter will be remedied after a while, and

poem entitled "Sappho and Phaon."—Anxious as all literary ladies are, to have their charming effusions put favorably before the world, Mrs. R. wrote a confidential note to a leading news paper in London, in which she said:

"Dear Sir: Do let me have a few puffs for Sappho and Phaon. Yours, M. R."

The note was despatched to the office in the Strand, by a servant. Now, it happened that there lived in the Strand close by the printers, a popular pastry cook named Boaden, to whom by seeing the name over the door, Mrs. R.'s man took the note; to which she received this answer:

"J. Boaden's respects to Mrs. Robinson, having sent-so late, all the puffs are gone; but the forwards a dozen gooseberry tarts, which he forwards a dozen gooseberry tarts, which he

John Jacob Astorsays he thinks a man worth

CHINESE PAPER .- A newspaper has been

speak of having seen a specimen of salt, the first ever made in the town of Dundee in that State. Dundee is a village of about 300 people, in Yates Co. two miles from Seneca Lake, and twelve from Penn Yan. The bore yields 360 barrels of water per day, or 36 barrels of salt

RHODE ISLAND .- The members of the Constitutional Convention assembled at East Greenwich on Thursday, 3d inst. About sixty embers answered to their names.

Low WAGES .- A Princeton, N. J. paper says that the farmers near there are employing men at twenty-five cents per day and their pro-visions.

. THE McCox MURDER .- The trial of five men arrested as parties in this affair are set down for the 21st inst. to be held at Westchester. McClusky is to be defended by David Graham, Esq., and Sullivan by Wm. M. Price,

purpose, he had addressed to many ministers and laymen a series of inquiries, touching the various aspects and bearings of the subject, intending to publish the correspondence which the inquiries may elict. It is an important subject, and the interests of religion require that it should be correctly understood.

The Teloogoos.—The Teloogoos are a people embracing from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 souls. Well does a missionary exclaim, "What are two missionaries among so many?" The same brother adds, "Would that it were in the power of the Board to send us at least six laborers."

Increase of the Reading Public.—It is estimated that the number of persons in Persons of the mighty resources for good or evil, which the press contains, is afforded in the event indication of the mighty resources for good or evil, which the press contains, is afforded in the event indication of the mighty resources for good or evil, which the press contains, is afforded in the event indication of the mighty resources for good or evil, which the press contains, is afforded in the event way which the press contains, is afforded in the event way. In the case the mighty resources for good or evil, which the press contains, is afforded in the event way. In the did not a proposition of the mighty resources for good or evil, which the press contains, is afforded in the event way. In the did not a proposition of the mighty resources for good or evil, which the press contains, is afforded in the event way when the two volumes, event in England for six during the two volumes, event in England for six during the two volumes, event in England for six during the two volumes, event in England for six during the two volumes, event with the two volumes, event way at the two volumes, event in the two volumes, event way at the two volumes, event way at the two volumes, event in England for six during the two volumes, event way at the two v THE AGE OF CHEAP READING .- A striking

DECEASE OF DR. NORDHEIMER .- This gentleman, who has been connected with the Union Theological Seminary, as a teacher of Oriental Inaguages, and was so well and favor-ably known by his several publications, died in edge.

STATIONS.—The American Baptist Board has one hundred stations and out-stations under its care; 62 in Asia, 2 in Africa, 20 in Europe, and 16 among the N. A. Indians. For all these stations they have but 45 American preachers, Almost every letter from them contains an earnest and often affecting cry for more help—more missionaries. It is for the churches to say whether more shall be sent.

Advertisements.

Valuable Music Books.

THE NATIONAL CHURCH HARMONY, with Sup-plement, by N. D. Gould, Teacher of Music; Strevbic type Edition. Containing Tunes calculated for Public Worship, Anthems and Select Pieces for Fasts, Thanks-givings. Christmas, Missionary Mectings, Odinations, Dedications, Anniversaries, etc. 27 This work has been long before the public. The very extensive and regular sale, is its best recommenda-tion

tion.

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May 11.

Revival Melodies.

OR SONGS OF ZION. PART II. Just published, and for sale by JOHN PUTNAM, 81 Gerahill. The great popularity of the "Revival Melodies" and its acknowledged

eavenly Rest, The Morning prayer meeting, place of prayer, The Jubilee, Cheerful Hop me, Pitgrim's Farewell, The Pilot, Solitude, oldection, Come and see, Land of Belight, meet no more, Eden of Love, Preparation for

NEW FNGLAND

MANUFACTORY.

well autical, the does not suit, can change until they are usell autical, without additional charge as J.F.F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those of the late JOHN BEATH of this city formed) made ANI: ALI, OTHERS ADVENTISED IN BOSTON, AND strong the suit of the s when the manufactories, which they can have; if his does the manufactories, which they can have; if his does the matter a fair wild, they can acchange for any of the matter a fair wild the state of the state of the state latinos's Bull and Sockels; Sherman's Patent; Franchdo; the language of the state matter and one of the state of the latinose of the state of the state of the state of the kinned frames repaired at abort notice, and made as a new frames repaired at abort notice, and made as

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a. Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years.

†if The subscriber makes and keeps on hand Steeled Shoes for deformed and crocked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in the city and from out of the city, becomes of the workmanbip may be seen at the manufac-

He likewise informs individuals that he will not make their efer to them—It being a misjortum, not want their cases known. JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much for the want of a workman, skilfut in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some mouths of observation F. Foster to supply the form of the first supply the form of the first supply the form of the first supply t ccommodating them to the public as a person well fitted on the public as a person well fitted on supply their wants in regard to these important articles. JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for seven the public was the property of the use of Mr. Foster's Trues for Inguing Herria, and find it o answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferences. ie use of Mr. Prosection of the purpose, and community of the purpose, and community of the purpose of the purp Plymouth, Nov. 1st, 1839.

Plymouth, Nov. Ist., 1839.

Boston, March 10, 1840.
I hereby cortify that I have known Mr. James F. Foster beveral years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my painets, and have always found him ready, capable and faithful and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certificate from Dr. Ceffin, of Lynn.
Lynn, March 1, 1840.
Lynn, March 1, 1840.
I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick
Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for those few
years past, and it is due to him to declare that in every
instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has
given universal satisfaction. ED. L. COFFEN, M. D.

My Progress in Error, D Recovery to Truth: or a tour through Universal

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"The author is candid in his manner and forcible in his assonings, and at-last informs us of his being brought to a nowledge of the truth."—N. H. Register.

reasonings, and as-last informs us of his being brought to a knowledge of the truth."—A. H. Register.

"The anonymous author of this book, informs us that is not a hady production—more than ten years having clapsed since the last leading event which it records transpired—without his clearation we might have thought it witten as an offset to Mr. Brownson's Charles Flwood,—the work of the state of flow sole may size by portangent in which as an offset to Mr. Brownson's Charles Flwood,—the work of the state of the state of the state of flow sole may size by portangent in the care of the state of the

EXTRACT OF A LETYER FROM PROF. STUART, ANDOVER.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received a copy of "by Progress in Error," and read it with attention and much interest, I have the liberty to say, that in my judgment the author of the operations not only of his own mind, but of many others. The author has gone through the whole, without personal abuse of any body and without any standerous instinuations. It seems to me, that what he has said abuse of any body and without any standerous instinuations. It seems to me, that what he has said and the said of the operations of those questions conditing which evangelized denominations. It seems to me, that what he has said and the said of the operations in the said of the operations are considered to the continuations. It seems to me, that what he has said abuse of family of the said of the sai

The book will be read notwithstanding newspaper crit-cism; and if I do not miscalculate greatly it will aid much a opening the eyes of the public, as the workings and as ions of a skeptical spirit. Bid the author of it God speed! With kind regards, your friend and obedient servant, With Kind Papards, Pour Friend and obedient servant, M. NOLLANT, Sept. 28. 52 MASCALANT, Sept. 28. 52 MASCALANT,

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THE FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
By Mrs. Child. Third Edition.
TEMPERANCE FARLLES. By the Rev. John Collinson.
June 1
June 1

GESENIUS'S HEBREW GRAMMAR,

TRANSLATED from the Eleventh German Effiting, It J. L. Lewalts, Professor of Helstern in the Thompson Institution, Hamilton, N. J., with a Curac of Sizeries. Helstern German-Helstern German-Helstern German-Helstern German-Helstern German-Helstern German-Helstern German-Helstern German-Helstern Third Litting.

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